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Wilmington Journal.

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THANKSGIVING.

The day, Sunday, is reminded of the fact that the Annual Thanksgiving of the people of the United States falls on next Thursday. It is a custom to which we all subscribe and it is hoped will be continued as long as the various States hold together in federal confederation.

We fear that the intended application of the day has been of late years more honored in the breach than in the observance. Originally designed as a day of literal thanksgiving to Almighty God for the mercies and blessings of the past year and for the [illegible] which crowned the efforts of the husbandman, its use has been perverted to that of a general holiday, and it really seems as if those who render thanks on Thanksgiving Day have become very few in the land. It is a day of feasting, it is true, but [illegible] a day of prayer and praise, and the religious observances of the occasion should not be made to succumb entirely to enjoyment. It should be remembered that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." We, who boast ourselves on the fact that we are a Christian nation, should not forget or neglect to return our humble thanks where these are pre-eminently due. In [illegible] distress, when the heart is bowed down and the soul paralyzed and we lay helpless at the [illegible] fate, all men, whether Christians or not, turn to [illegible] that is above themselves, above [illegible] fate, and humbly [illegible] in the dust, pleading for [illegible] help. Yet when the [illegible]

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

SENATE.

[illegible] 18, 1874.

[illegible]

lectors to settle with the County Treasurer.

By Mr. Moring, a motion that a message be sent to the Senate, asking that the General Assembly go into the election of an Enrolling Clerk. Adopted.

BILLS.

By Mr. Staples: A bill to amend chapter 181, laws of 1872-73, in relation to amnesty and pardon. Placed on calendar.

By Mr. Dortch: A bill to prevent usury. Calendar.

By Mr. Means: A bill to amend title 9, chapter 1, Code of Civil Procedure. Calendar.

By the same: A bill for the more effectual prosecution of offenders before the criminal courts of the State. Calendar.

By the same: A bill to enforce the performance of contracts. Calendar.

By the same: A bill to protect laborers. Calendar.

By Mr. Boyd: A bill to amend chapter 181, laws of 1872-73, the amnesty act. Calendar.

By Mr. Moring: A bill to fix the *per diem* of officers and members of the General Assembly. The bill allows the same pay of last session, the only change being, instead of mileage the actual traveling expenses of the member to be paid.

STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committee:

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Shackleford, Finger, Trivett and Jetton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The election of Enrolling Clerk resulted in the election of D. P. Mast, of Forsyth, he having received 111 votes of the 115 cast.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

At 12 o'clock M. a message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, and read.

SENATE.

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 19th.

Mr. McCauley, a bill in relation to civil or criminal causes. Provides for removal of same to adjacent counties in certain cases. Referred to judiciary.

Mr. [illegible], a bill requiring the [illegible] in certain cases. Judiciary.

Mr. [illegible], a bill amending chapter [illegible], Battle's Revisal. Judiciary.

Mr. Kerr, a bill for the relief of Clinton Ward, late sheriff of Sampson. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

[illegible], a bill amending section [illegible], Battle's Revisal.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill providing for [illegible] and condensing the Code of Civil Procedure. Judiciary.

[illegible] a bill concerning the sale [illegible]. Restricts the sale [illegible] in cases.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill to amend and [illegible] soldiers. [illegible]

[illegible] Halifax and [illegible] Company, and the [illegible] R. R. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible] Nov. 19, 1874.

[illegible]

By Mr. Staples: A bill to regulate [illegible] interest and prevent usury.

By Mr. Dortch: A bill to change the time of holding courts in the 3d Judicial District. Calendar.

By Mr. [illegible]: A bill to organize the militia of the State. Referred.

By Mr. Thompson, of Lenoir: A bill to amend chapter 64, section 28, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Hooper: A bill concerning the homestead and personal property exemption. Referred.

By Mr. Moring: A bill to adjust and settle the public debt. Referred.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Committee on Judiciary—Messrs. Strong, McRae, Erwin, Pinnix, Walker of Richmond, Candler, Moring, Means, Mebane, Gudger, Boyd, Speas, Staples, Barnett, Dula, Dortch, Fields and Green.

Finance—Messrs. Tate, Richardson, Bryson of Swain, Patten, Mendenhall, Gash, Reid of Mecklenburg, Stowe, Wheeler, Boyd, McIver, Pinnix, Mizzill and Brewington.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs Gudger, Walker, of Richmond, Mivell, Green, Hicks, Slaton, Stephenson, Bettis, Foote, Norment, Barnhardt, of Caldwell, Sharpe, Munden and Moore.

Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships—Messrs Bryson, Barnhardt, of Rowan, Johnston, Burnett, Freeman, Wells, Gasther, Gleen, Hooper, Davis, of Haywood, and Thompson, of Lincoln.

On motion of Mr. Tate, the rules were suspended and his bill to repeal the act to provide for the payment of the interest on the lawful debt of the State was taken up. [This bill proposes to transfer to the general fund a sum of $40,000 now in the treasury which came from special tax bonds.]

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Moring's *per diem* bill came up. It gives to presiding officers $7 per day; the two principal clerks of each House $6, and other officers and members $5 per day. It also abolishes mileage and only allows for actual traveling expenses.

On motion of Mr. Moring, the bill was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Pinnix, by consent, offered a bill fixing the *per diem* of presiding officers at $5 per day; members $3 per day; clerks, &c., $4 per day; mileage 7 cents. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Fees.

The resolution of Mr. Trivett, protesting against the passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress, and asking the veto of the President if the bill should be passed, was next taken up.

Mr. Means opposed a substitute from Mr. Trivett, citing the result of the recent election as an emphatic condemnation of the measure, and hailing it as a verdict of the people of the country against the further oppression of the South by the present administration, &c.

On motion of Mr. Means, both the original resolution and substitute were referred to a select committee.

By consent, Mr. Tate, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably upon the bill to repeal the act providing for the payment of interest on the lawful debt and asked its immediate passage.

On motion of Mr. Tate, the rules were suspended and the bill was taken up and passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

FIFTH-DAY.

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 20th, 1874.

Mr. Stanford, a bill to be entitled an act to amend section 6, chapter 91, Battle's Revisal. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill to be entitled an act to call a Convention. Said Convention to have the same representation as belongs to the House of Representatives. Referred to Committee on Judiciary, on motion of Mr. Busbee.

Mr. French, a bill in relation to prescribed punishments in certain accessory cases. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McElroy, a bill to amend sec. 342, chap. 3, title 13, Code of Civil Procedure. Referred.

Hudson, col., a bill to raise the fees of constables. Referred.

Mr. Jernigan, a bill to amend chap. 65, sec. 9, of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a resolution concerning civil and States rights; opposes the interference on the part of the Federal Government in the control of our local government or the management of our schools. Lies over.

Mabson, colored, a resolution to promote the education of the colored children of the State. Calendar.

Mr. Standford, a resolution that James T. Morehead, of Guilford, be made President of the Senate until the return of the permanent President. Adopted.

Bill to allow Clinton Ward, late Sheriff of Sampson county, until April 1st, 1875, to collect the arrearages of taxes for 1873.

Mr. Busbee moved similar amendments to those adopted in the resolutions concerning the Sheriff of Henderson. Adopted.

The bill then passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McCauley, by permission, introduced a bill to amend sections 8 and 9 of the private laws of 1873-'74, relating to the Bank of Monroe. Referred.

Tucker, colored, by permission, a bill providing for the building of common school houses. Referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wiley, from the Select Committee in relation to the civil rights resolutions, reported favorably on the adoption of the resolution introduced by Mr. Means. Messrs. Trivett and Candler submitted a minority report.

By Mr. Walker, a resolution asking our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of an act to open the mouth of Scuppernong River. Calendar.

By Mr. Boyd, a resolution asking our Representatives in Congress to secure an appropriation for the building of a United States Court House and Post Office in Greensboro. Referred.

By Mr. Walker, of Tyrell, a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to obtain an appropriation to be applied for work on the Cape Fear river bar.

By Mr. Finger, a resolution on the subject of gambling on Fair Grounds. Referred.

By Mr. Tate, an act to compromise, commute and settle the State debt, and for other purposes. Referred.

By Mr. Walker, a bill to re-enact and revise sections 115 and 116, chapter 31, of Revised Code, concerning the removal of causes. Referred.

By Mr. Mullen, a bill to repeal section 9, chapter 99, laws of 1868-'69, and chapter 64, section 9, of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Erwin, a bill to amend an act to establish the days for selling real estate, chapter 215, section 1, of public laws of 1869-'70. Referred.

By Mr. Means, a bill to amend title 7, section 82, of the Code of Civil Procedure. Referred.

By Mr. Newell, a bill to raise the compensation of County Commissioners. Referred.

By Mr. Barnhardt, a bill to amend section 15, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Stowe, a bill to more effectually punish retailing without license. Referred.

By Mr. Means, a bill to give *per diem* to School Committees.

By Mr. Pinnix, a bill to re-enact substantially sections 24, 25, 26 and 27 of chapter 32 of the Revised Code.

By Mr. Barnhardt, a bill to amend section 15, chapter 105, Battle's Revisal.

By Mr. Strong, a bill in relation to lost records.

By Mr. Walker, a bill to amend chapter 27, section 5, of Battle's Revisal.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Internal Improvements — Messrs McRae, Staton, Patton, Bryson, Stowe, Oaksmith, Tate, Wheeler, Presson, Mitchell, Wiley, King, Hicks and Candler.

Claims—Messrs Reid, Ballard, Atwater, Glenn, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Hyde, McNeill, McCallop, Parker, Newell, Floyd and Crews.

Salaries and Fees—Messrs Walker, of Richmond, Eatman, Walker, of Tyrrell, Thompson, of Beaufort, Wiley, Johnston, Jessup, Garrison, Whisnant, Moseley, Mullen, Sharp and Scott.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs Moring, Dortch, Anderson, Norment, Woodhouse, Young, Griffin, Whitley, Bizzell, Wood and Elliott.

Additional to Judiciary—Messrs Mitchell and Terrill.

Mr. Oaksmith was added to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Dortch's bill to change the times of holding the courts in the Third Judicial District, passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Dortch, passed its final reading under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the rules were suspended, and Senate bill to extend the time of tax-payers in New Hanover county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

LETTER FROM NORTHAMPTON.

JACKSON, N. C., Nov. 14, 1874.

Dear Journal:

Among your varied correspondence, I have never yet seen a letter from this place, and, as I am under the necessity of remaining over until to-morrow, I will wile away an hour in writing to you.

Jackson is a small village, the shire town of Northampton county. The houses seem to form all the sides of a square, in the centre of which stand the Court House and Jail. The former is a fine structure, built, however, without any regard to acoustics, while the bar seems to be badly constructed for the convenience of lawyers and suitors. The Jail is a regular black-hole of Calcutta, a disgrace to civilization, as are most of the jails in the State.

Jackson does not seem to be a "finished town," indeed, one would think it had scarcely been well begun. It must, in vacation, be a very quiet place. The traveller might flatter himself, when he enters its corporate limits, that he had reached the end of the world, or, at least, the "happy valley" from which all care is excluded. Still, it boasts many of the institutions of busy life, among others eight necessary evils in the shape of five lawyers and three doctors. Two highly honorable professions, generally to be found in *juxta-position*, but not, as I heard an ill-natured rascal once remark, that one might kill the patient, and the other administer on his estate. Jackson has also a fine school, two churches, several stores, a number of good mechanics, and two or three grog-shops. The people seem to be kind and refined, and the ladies and girls very pretty, that is if some I have observed are fair specimens of the others.

However quiet this place may be in the interval between Courts, it was lively enough to-day. I estimated the number of people on the ground at twenty-five hundred, and each color was about equally represented. Merchants from Petersburg, Norfolk and Baltimore were on hand, intent on business with their customers. One might see, at a glance, that the customers' balance was, generally, on the wrong side of the ledger. I have never seen a more polite set of men than those merchants, especially when the balances are being satisfactorily adjusted.

Every description of vehicle, from the days of Adam down, seemed to be on the ground, and all the fashions from the expulsion of Eve appeared to be represented. I am unequal to the task of describing the attire of some of the African damsels, but one old gentleman, of ebony hue, deserves a passing notice. He was arrayed in a fancy figured calico shirt, bright check breeches and striped stockings. He sported a mammoth bell crown hat, an apron of many colors adorned his person and about a yard of white cotton cloth was folded, shawl fashion, over his shoulders. He evidently regarded himself as of some consequence, and certainly attracted a large share of attention.

Nor was the inner man unprovided for. Booths were erected at convenient places, where "Millie the Cook" seemed to be the presiding genius. Not far from these the proprietors of several oyster carts, just from Suffolk, were busy, armed and equipped with furnace and frying-pan, dishing up the bivalves at twenty-five cents a stew. Here a fellow was speedily disposing, at the top of his lungs, by way of auction, of rags, in the shape of new goods, whilst his voice was almost drowned by the eloquence of a jockey expatiating on the good qualities of a horse he was offering for sale. Sires of fine pedigree were ostentatiously paraded, and the humbler jack-donkey was not without a place in the picture; nor did his voice add much to the harmony of the very babel of sounds issuing from the throats of the numerous professors of the auctioneering art. All seemed to be in good humor, and some were actually overcome by exuberance of spirits, the latter, I thought, mostly of the manufactured article. Taken all in all, they were "a jolly set."

The state of the criminal docket seems to indicate that there is a "screw loose" somewhere in the county. It comprises over one hundred cases, including several murder cases and others of high grade. Twenty-seven are in jail awaiting trial; quite enough, I should say, for the present.

Judge Barnes is the senior of the county bar, and is well known throughout the State; he is a pre-eminently safe lawyer. The Messrs. Peebles are gentlemen of distinguished ability, and the local bar comprises two promising young lawyers besides. It was here that the late Gov. Bragg resided for the greater portion of his life, and this bar was the theatre of many of his ablest forensic efforts. But it is getting late, and I bid you good night.

VIATOR.

Chilian advices state that an unusually heavy earthquake was felt at midnight on the 26th ult., in Valparaiso and Santiago, stopping clocks and cracking the walls of churches and other buildings. The duration was about thirty seconds.

The Bessemer steamer system has been applied to a hanging railway car and successfully tested in France.—Seated in this car, which hangs on elastic sprnigs, the traveller experiences the sensation of reposing in a hammock, free from bumping and vibration.

A New York dispatch says: "This has been a very hard year on newspapers and periodicals. It is asserted that only four of all the New York City dailies have made any money, and not one of the magazines has proved profitable. It is estimated that fully $2,000,000 has been lost in twelve months in the publication business."

STATE NEWS.

Governor Vance is to deliver his lecture on "The Scattered Nation," in Statesville.

W. B. Glenn, Esq., Representative from Yadkin, is confined at home by sickness.

A couple walked from Montgomery county, Va., to Danbury, N. C., to get married.

Two negroes, confined for larceny, escaped from jail at Statesville on Tuesday night.

The Wilson Advance has entered on its fifth volume. May its present proprietors live to see its fiftieth.

Dr. James F. Latham, of Pantego, is announced as the agricultural editor of the Washington Echo.

Mr. H. A. Reams, of Durham, who some months since lost his voice very suddenly and very mysteriously, has now entirely recovered its use.

Aaron Bonner, colored, convicted at the last term of Beaufort court, of rape on a white woman, has been sentenced to be hung on the 5th of February.

The Newbernian says: We notice on the premises owned by Mrs. Phillips, on Craven street, a fine old tree which is now bearing its second growth of pears for the year 1874.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We learn that cholera among hogs is prevalent to a great extent in certain sections of this county. Mr. Daniel Gatewood informs us that he has recently lost forty-five of his best hogs, from this disease.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Mr. Carrington, the proprietor of Carrington's circus, was stabbed in the back by a citizen of this place, while engaged in a regular old time Nashville fight last Monday.

The Salisbury Examiner says: The new Lutheran Church (Bethel) on Bear Creek, Stanley Co., N. C., will be dedicated on the 5th Sabbath in November. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Kimball.

The Newbern Times says: The steamer City of Dallas will leave New York on Wednesday, the 25th inst., for Morehead City where she will pobably arrive on Friday following. This vessel is the first one of a new line to be run between New York and Morehead City in connection with the A. & N. C. R. R.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We learn that the Disciples of Christ are holding a very interesting protracted meeting at Pleasant Grove, in this county. The meetings have been going on for about two weeks, and the result so far is eighty accessions to the church, and will in all probability, reach one hundred. Dr. H. T. Harper officiates.

The Asheville Citizen says: A woman in Murphy saw her husband carrying a lady's satchel, and she tore the lady's dress off her before discovering that it was her mother, who had dropped down on the evening stage to surprise her. Every husband in the land who is out of evenings should read this little item to his wife and hold up the dangers of her becoming suspicious without the best of cause.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We learn that Rev. Mr. Harman, of Forsyth, has received a call from the Baptist Church at this place; that the call has been accepted, and that he will enter upon the discharge of his ministerial duties in January next. Mr. H. is a graduate of Greenville Theological Seminary, and is a young gentleman of more than usual ability.

The Washington Echo says: A barn belonging to Mr. Alex. T. Redditt, containing seven or more bales of cotton, was consumed by fire on the 31st ult., in Richland township. It was the work of some incendiary, and was fired in four or five different places with kerosene oil, it is supposed, which rendered it an impossibility to extinguish it. Mr. Redditt is a very infirm man, and the crop was made by his wife and children.

The Charlotte Observer says: Old John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie was at Monroe, Union county, a few days ago, perhaps Saturday or Monday, and we learn there was a row there that day between the negroes and whites of the town. The negroes were so full of circus and whisky that they could not contain themselves, and made aggressions which the whites thought themselves called upon to suppress. A general *melee* took place. The negroes got the worst of it, and ten of them were lodged in jail. It does not appear that any of the participants in the difficulty were seriously hurt. We have no fuller particulars than those given above.

The Hickory Press says: Col. Paul DeLeon, a grandson of the Duke of Bedford, visited this section last Spring to examine certain iron mines for large English capitalists. While in Morganton he was presented with a lot of Sally Michal pipes, a number of which he, on his arrival in London, presented to the Prince of Wales. The Prince was so much pleased with the pipes and so highly entertained by the account of their manufacture that he has written an autograph letter to old aunt Sally. Col. Tate and Prof. Kerr presented Francis Joseph, of Austria, and the Shah of Persia, with a lot of these pipes at the Vienna Exposition.

The Hickory Press says: A negro named Shell attempted to commit a rape on a young lady at Rutherford College, Sunday night, the 8th inst. The negro effected an entrance into the house through the window about 3 o'clock, A. M. Fearing the screams of the girl would bring some one to her assistance the negro tried to make his escape by the same way he got in, viz: through the window, but the girl caught hold of his leg and held him until persons came to her aid. The negro is now lodged in Morganton jail.

The Raleigh News says: The North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference closed an interesting annual session at Hanks' Chapel, near Pittsboro, N. C., Tuesday evening last. About eighty ministers and delegates were in attendance. Much important business was transacted and arrangements perfected for supplying all the churches with preaching.

Rev. W W Staley was ordained an Elder.

The following young men from the Graham High School were received into the Biblical class: D W Michael, I H Young and E F Isely; also H Fulton, of Forsyth.

Rev. Dr. Wellons gave an interesting account of his visit to the Union Christian Convention which recently met in Cincinnati, of which he was a member, and is the Corresponding Secretary.

The congregation was very large on the Sabbath, and highly interesting discourses were delivered in the Christian Church by Rev. Dr. Wellons, of Suffolk, Va., and Rev. W S Long, of Graham, N. C.

This is a growing denomination in the State. Large accessions have been made during the past year.

Traditions of an Almost Extinct Race.

All along the dizzy ledges of one of the canons of Colorado there stand the crumbling walls and ruined remains of ancient habitations. They are from seven hundred to one thousand feet above the valley. The houses are built for defence. The rocks around bear unintelligible inscriptions. Pottery is still scattered around, but no implements of [illegible] the chase are ever found. [illegible] tribe which built these dwellings [illegible] something like [illegible] who fled before [illegible] dals in Europe.

It is the tale [illegible] ican races that [illegible] the Rio Grande. The tale [illegible] peaceful valley [illegible] inhabited by an [illegible] tribe. They cultivated the land for what little maize they needed, hunted and fished, and were happy and prosperous. But the fierce Indians of the North came down [illegible] and devastated their farms. [illegible] themselves in times of [illegible] they built houses high [illegible]. One Summer the [illegible] back to their mountain [illegible] expected, but brought [illegible] with them and settled [illegible].

So driven from their [illegible] lands, starving in their little nieces on the high cliffs, [illegible] away during the nights [illegible] across the cheerless [illegible]. At one place they halted [illegible] friends, for the rocks [illegible] full of nests of [illegible] and swallows. Here [illegible] ed stone fortifications [illegible] watch-towers, dug reservoirs [illegible] hold a supply of water [illegible] cases is precarious [illegible] and once more [illegible] foes came, and [illegible] fought and were [illegible] turned day after [illegible] merciless and [illegible].

Meanwhile [illegible]

[illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1874.

CONVENTION.

We desire to call special attention of our readers to the following able letter upon the Convention. It is from the pen of Mr. McGehee, of Person county, one of the ablest men and most finished scholars in the State. His experience at the bar and in the Legislature entitles his opinion to much weight, but the force with which he presents them will commend them to all intelligent men. We can pay the letter no higher compliment than to hope it will reach every citizen of the State who opposes the call of a Convention upon any grounds. We copy from the Hillsboro *Recorder:*

May I ask space in your journal for a somewhat fuller discussion of the *Convention question* than, as far as I know, it has yet received? I regard it as the question of the hour—as the question of questions. Upon its decision, in my judgment, more than any, than all others, depend the future weal or woe of our good old State. It is an admitted principle of political science that no people can reach any high stage of progress, whose institutions are not in unison with their genius and antecedents. All history testifies that the civil convulsions which have rent society at the different periods, have sprung out of the efforts of the people to conform their institutions to their then state of advancement. In this is to be found the germ of every revolution. And when the tide of feeling stops short of open violence in the effort for redress, the popular mind becomes sore; it broods sullenly over public wrongs; all sense of attachment to the State is lost; and the general content finds vent in emigration from the State. The young and energetic particularly will not stay where great political evils exist, the removal of which is hopeless. In such a country enterprise has no career; industry itself is unnerved. In such a condition of things it is the highest impulse of duty to go away, and seek some better [illegible].

The recognition of this principle is now universal. The great problem of political science is, in our day, to adjust the institutions to the people. This principle underlies every written constitution, since every constitution makes provision for its own amendment or adjustment thereto to every stage of progress.

How is this principle applicable to our case? Is our Constitution suited to our people? Upon this question the people of North Carolina have again and again spoken out, and spoken most emphatically.

To me, it seems that this Constitution was framed and purposely, too, in utter disregard of the feelings, traditions and political usages of our people. Nor can it be wondered at, since [illegible] the lead in the Convention [illegible] had come into the State [illegible] before a few of [illegible] Federal army, most of [illegible]. The predominant [illegible] hostility to [illegible] of their [illegible] was personal [illegible] and interests [illegible] them ever [illegible] mind [illegible] not [illegible] able men, [illegible] but the [illegible] them—a [illegible], as inevitable [illegible] during the French revolution [illegible] this point—that of the [illegible] the present Constitution [illegible] past history and convictions of our people—it is to be wished there were space to go somewhat into detail; [illegible] in the acknowledgement of the [illegible] which has opened your columns [illegible], I must confine myself [illegible]. I will content [illegible] with presenting [illegible] head along with [illegible] prominent points re[illegible] other parts of the Constitution [illegible] in the briefest terms. To show [illegible] the spirit of the respective constitutions [illegible] the points in the [illegible] contrast.

[illegible] point is the tenure and [illegible] the Executive. Our fathers [illegible] the Monarchical feature of the Government within the narrowest sphere, and enforced its responsibility by short terms."

The present Constitution has doubled its term of office and greatly enlarged the powers of the Executive. The power of appointment vested in the Executive makes it a controlling power in the government, and under the decisions of our Supreme Court, a constantly expanding one.

[illegible]dly. The old Constitution gave full prominence to the popular branch of the government—to wit, the Legislature. The appointments made by the Executive were provisional; they endured until the next Legislature and were then filled by the representatives of the people.

The present Constitution subordinates the popular branch to the Executive; the Executive appointees hold until the next election. An appointment by the Governor is thus equivalent to an election by the people and the power of the people is, *pro tanto*, transferred to one man; a step towards that centralism now so much and so justly dreaded. This exaltation of the one man power is utterly opposed to the traditions and instincts of our people. The history of the State from [illegible] is a protest against it.

[illegible] our old Constitution [illegible] the forms of government instituted under it, the Executive recognized [illegible] the majesty of the people and was amenable to the tribunals of justice.

The Chief Justice of our State has declared that the Executive is above these tribunals, and that too, when the powers with which the Executive is clothed for the common good—are turned to the destruction of the liberties of the people. The doctrine that the Judiciary is exhausted, just at the point when the powers of the Executive are directed against the life of the State, is deduced from the new Constitution and is enough of itself to condemn it. The purpose of government fails just at its greatest need.

[illegible]th. The old Constitution secured what was the prime object of our fathers, to wit, a good and cheap Government.

The new Constitution which admits a doctrine like that last mentioned, is not only not good, but is a positive [illegible] the other point, cheap[illegible] Government is built [illegible] cardinal requi[illegible] offices and salaries [illegible] and to the gross [illegible] people. While our people have lost two-thirds of their property in kind and value, their burdens have been increased many fold.

5th. The old Constitution secured an impartial administration of justice; freedom from bias, prejudice and all personal feeling by alternation of judicial circuits. The new Constitution confines the Judge to one circuit; thus greatly multiplying the difficulties of an impartial administration of justice, if the Judge be a good man, and giving the fullest scope to his feelings, passions and prejudices if he be a bad man. Moreover, if the Judge be incompetent, it stops the wheels of justice in one district, for a whole term of eight years. This system has made the judicial tribunal, in certain parts of our State, the butt of popular ridicule and contempt.

The Governor of North Carolina may be said to possess no political power. He has no share in the making of laws, he has no share in the appointment of officers. His power is limited to granting reprieves and pardons. It is well for the State that it should be so. Executive patronage, find it where you will, is always an evil.

In a Government whose operations (as in this State) are confined to the internal concerns of its people, such influence and patronage are unnecessary and therefore gratuitous evils."—*Judge Gaston in Convention of '35.*

6th. The highest of all human rights are the rights of citizenship. They were accordingly guarded by the old Constitution with jealous care. No man with the taint of crime upon him, was allowed to exercise that sacred right.

The new Constitution breaks down all distinction between man and man upon this point. It gives the same power over the State to convicted felon, that it gives to the most virtuous citizen; that is the same power to him who is seeking to destroy, as to him who is seeking to preserve and build up the State. Is not this provision a commentary upon the character of the men who framed this Constitution? Is it not a declaration that their own fate was involved, if any rule of exclusion was adopted.

7th. The rights and duties of a citizen are reciprocal. The exercise of rights should be contingent upon the peformance of duties. No man should be admitted to suffrage till his dues to the State are paid; until his tax receipt is exhibited. Nothing would impart such value and dignity to the right of suffrage.

The present Constitution gives to the man who contributes nothing to the State, to the idle, the triftless, the worthless—the same control over its resources, that it gives the most careful, prudent and conscientious of its citizens. In the two particulars last mentioned, the framers of the Constitution virtually declare that in laying the foundations of a Commonwealth, integrity and honor should command no peculiar respect, while industry, prudence and thrift are no account in the practical working of a Government. The non recognition of moral principle except in empty phrases is the most marked and abhorrent feature of this Constitution to me. Is it not telling like a deadly poison upon our community, in the melancholy decline of public morality among us?

8th. The old Constitution embraced only those principles which are fundamental and permanent; those which were only temporary and expedient were left to be changed or altered as the people might deem best.

The new Constitution disregards this old and well recognized distinction; confounds organic and legislative principles; and ties up, with jealous distrust, the popular branch of the government, to which, indeed it is everywhere inimical.

The evils of this are many; let it suffice to mention two; its influence upon immigration; its effect upon the introduction of capital, and the establishment of manufactures in our State.

1st. Immigration is the most imperative need of our State—we want laborers and citizens to till the waste, and strengthen the Commonwealth. There are only two methods by which immigrants can be secured, the State having no public domain; one is paying the costs of transporting immigrants, the other is exempting them from taxation for a series of years. Both have been tried in the past history of the country, the latter [illegible] fully.

From this latter [illegible] the present Constitution [illegible] of the former it is useless to speak [illegible] the present condition of our people. [illegible] Many of our sister States are inviting and fostering manufactures by exempting them from taxation for a term of years.

Our present Constitution leaves us no such resource. We are bound with fetters. We can only stand by, impotent and hopeless, while capital and immigration flow into our sister States, peopling and enriching them.

I have thus touched some of the prominent points. I hope I have not dwelt too long upon many of them; I fear to trespass on your patience and therefore pass on.

It will be observed that all that I have said is grounded upon the validity of the constitutional amendments recently made. If these amendments are declared invalid by the Supreme Court, as it is now said they will be, then the old question of the "State Debt" "Census" Annual Legislature, &c. which we hoped had been disposed of, loom up again to view in all their dread proportions, and strengthen the considerations here submitted with irresistible force. There is then no room for argument. The decision of the people in favor of Constitutional Amendments has, in that state of things, been authoritatively pronounced. There is nothing left to discuss. But admitting the decisive character of the objections to the present Constitution, shall the proposed changes be made by Legislative action or by a Convention?

The method of amendment by Legislative action is subject, in my judgment, to the very gravest, nay, to unanswerable objections. It boasts, I know, an honorable pedigree. It is drawn from our old Constitution, into which it was inserted by the Convention of '35. But to those who know the circumstances under which it was adopted, its principles will need vindication, notwithstanding the source from which it comes. It was not in the Constitution of '76; it was inserted into the Constitution of '35 against the views of the ablest Statesmen. It would not have been proposed at all but for the opposing attitude of the East and West on one question. That question, through the changes brought about by the war, has passed away forever. Is there anything in its principle to recommend it to adoption and use? As I said, the objections to the principle seem to me to be invincible.

1st. This method is too slow and cumbrous when the necessity for a change in the Constitution is pressing. It requires the co-operation of the Executive, the Legislature and the people. First, action by the Legislature; then by the Executive; then by the Legislature again, and lastly, by the people. It thus requires years to consummate one reform. If there be any merit in the principle, it can only apply in cases when delay is of no vital consequence.

2d. It complicates questions of organic law, with mere matters of ordinary legislation: neither would therefore recieve that calm and deliberate attention which questions of the former character imperiously demand; if they did, it could be only by such a prolongation of the session, as would make it equal in duration to the session of the Legislature and of a Convention combined. There would, therefore, be no saving of either time or expense.

3rd. It subjects such questions—at least so far as regards the manner of adoption—to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court thus practically decides whether an amendment shall operate or not.

4th. From the magnitude of the questions, affecting as they do, the organic law, the Supreme Court would be slow to decide; a decision may be postponed from term to term, again and again; and thus added to the delay inherent in the method is the further delay arising from litigation. Meantime the people are left in utter uncertainty as to the supreme law of the land—the *leges legum*. This is actually the case now.

5th. No Court could possibly be an impartial tribunal for many of the questions that will necessarily arise under this method. For example, one of the questions that will probably spring up, regards the constitution of the Court, as respects the number of Judges and the tenure of their office. Upon such questions no Court could be impartial.

6th. It is inconsistent with the dignity, the sovereignty of a free people, that their highest judgments should be submitted to any tribunal.

For these reasons the objections to the principle of amending the Constitution by legislative enactment seem to me to be insuperable. But objectionable as this method of constitutional reform is, it would have been comparatively harmless, if applied as it was intended to be under the old Constitution, to questions which might arise in the gradual progress of our government. In questions like those—springing from the regular growth of our political community—a modern reform dilatory and ever tedious, might possibly suffice. Such a state of things, however, is the farthest possible from that in which we find ourselves. The questions which press upon us were precipitated by the destruction of our government in 1868, and the manner in which our present Constitution was formed. The destruction of our old Constitution was sudden, overwhelming, complete; the new one was imposed upon us by a Convention made up, so far as regards at least eight out of ten, of men entirely ignorant and illiterate, and for the rest, of men who knew nothing of our antecedents, feelings or wishes; nothing of our situation and resources; men who had no other conception of what was to be done, than to adopt mainly, the Constitution of some other State, however alien or oppressive to us, interspersing it with clauses from different Constitutions how incongruous so-ever they might be. It is impossible but that a Constitution so framed, should present numerous questions; questions which reach to the very vitals of the commonwealth; questions for which legislative reform offer no remedy.

Now a Convention is subject to none of these objections. It is the embodied sovereignty of the people. It is the proper tribunal for the consideration and decision of all those questions which lie at the foundation of government. The people recognize its supreme dignity, its consummate importance. The delegates are chosen from the ablest, wisest and most experienced men in the State. Every one, on looking over a list of the members of any Legislature and of the members of any Convention, must be struck with the difference between them. The difference in the opinion of the people, judging by this test, is immeasurable between those who are eligible to the one and the other. Moreover, it is the only way by which we can avail ourselves of the talents, acquirements and experience of the public men now in office. All our judges could sit in a Convention. The Chief Justice of the United States sat in the Convention of 1829-'30, and men in high official position sat in our Convention of 1835. In no other way can the people have choice among our best men. A Convention is the only method of amending our Constitution that is perfectly consonant with the spirit of our institutions. It can deal with all our grievances and deal with them at once. It will deal with them under a sense of obligation and responsibility which a Legislature never feels. It would secure for the several subjects of deliberation that attention only possible with such division of labor. It would save the people from those incessant agitations which so many grave questions constantly *in transitu* through the Legislature must inevitably engender. It would exclude all doubt and uncertainty as to our organic law, since it would speak authoritatively and finally. It would settle every constitutional question for a quarter of a century to come. It would restore tranquility to the public mind; call out the affections of the people to a government of their own choice; bind them to their homes and cheer them on in the new career of prosperity which a Constitution adjusted to the times would open up to them.

A majority of the journals of the State have pronounced against a Convention. If they have given expression to the convictions of the people, there would be no more to say; for with the people the decision of this question must rest. If, however, it should be found that this opposition is based rather upon the *presumed*, than upon the *expressed* judgment of the people, then the question is as open to discussion as before. This discussion would be favored by the journalists themselves, for as a class, none are more partial to free inquiry; none more anxious to reach a right conclusion in this matter.

It is clear that capacity and access to information apart, the opinion of the journalist on this subject is worth no more than that of any other citizen. It is a question of fact, and while the advantages of those who conduct the press of the State are, over the generality of men, undoubtedly great in respect to the particulars mentioned, yet even here they themselves would admit that the advantages of thousands of our citizens are equal to their own.

Now it is conceded that upon this and just there has been no recent expression of opinion by the people. It is three years since they were called upon to vote on this question; for three years the people have been silent so far as regards a definite declaration of their views upon the question. If they have been *silent*, it must be admitted that any conclusions respecting their opinions at this time must be conjectural. But, in all candor, let it be asked, is it consistent with the nature of such momentous issues to rest their decision upon a guess at popular sentiment, based upon action which took place three years ago? Shall we take no note of the progress of opinion during that period? Is Conservative statesmanship of that sort which looks backward only, and fears or refuses to face the questions of the day?

Let us glance a moment at some of the chief objections which have been urged to a Convention. The one most relied on, and most frequently urged is, it must be confessed, sufficiently ill-defined. It seems to grow out of a vague dread of doing anything at all. It declares any movement looking to a Convention to be impolitic, since it would put to hazard the fruits of our recent victory. It is difficult to appreciate the force of this objection. If our late triumph had been the result of any great and sudden excitement which swept the people out of the ordinary track of opinion; if it had been obtained by a resort to doubtful political expedients, then this objection would have great weight. But the latter was never charged by even our political adversaries, and we *know* that no such excitement existed. There was, it is true, the civil rights bill, but that was no new issue. It had been before the country for months; it had been debated at length in both Houses of Congress; it had been fully discussed by the press of the State. It would, probably, be strictly true to say, that no election was ever freer from excitement. Many issues were embraced in that canvass and so far as the civil rights bill was concerned, the people went forward on the day of election to record a verdict long made up, to wit: that it was at once unconstitutional; destructive of our society; destructive of the peace of the two races; above all, degrading to the white race. It was done so quietly and calmly as to afford a spectacle of the truest moral grandeur. It was a simple exercise of right and power by a free people. Such an exhibition of quiet power, in presence of so much danger to institutions and to race, will make that election be ever pointed to, as one of the noblest achievements of a free government. It will be regarded as a crowning proof of the capacity of a free people to appreciate the greatest questions, and to deal with them with the same calmness of temper with which they would treat an event of daily occurrence.

It is a great mistake, nay a grievous blunder, so to interpret the late election as to make it a check upon the movement toward constitutional reform. Equally so is it to hold that it demands a pause in the movement. The true lesson of that election is the reverse of this. So far from being a warning against proceeding further, it is a harbinger beckoning and urging us onward to all needed reform. It demonstrates an awakening of the people to a true perception of the issues of the day. It is a proclamation by them, that all things are now ready. Not to see it, is to be blind to the signs of the times.

Again as to the objection of "impolicy" let it suffice to say that the principles with which we have now to do, underlie all property and personal rights; that they do not admit of temporizing expedients and that they demand perpetual assertion, and unceasing effort to give them effect—to put them in operation. If a free people assume any other attitude in the presence of such questions they forego their highest rights; they ignore their most solemn duty.

Another more tangible ground of opposition assigned is, the supposed popular apprehensions on account of the "Homestead." If there be any foundation for this impression, the difficulty can be easily obviated. The convention can be called under the limitations and restrictions set forth in the act of the Legislature. According to the theory of our government (the language will be recognized as that of Judge Gaston) "all political power was derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they may make a plenary or restricted grant; they may give it all or in part." The Convention of 1835 established the precedent.

But if it were an open Convention, there would not be the smallest danger. There is not an enlightened man in North Carolina who does not know that the policy of the "Homestead" is sanctioned by the spirit of the age; by the judgment of all right thinking men and by the example of many States. There is no man, no matter what his reputation or past services, who does not know that he could not stand an hour in opposition to the Homestead. Nay, the combined opposition of all that we have among us, however distinguished for talents or virtue, could avail nothing in opposition. If our public men were opposed to it, they know that their opposition would be, not only nugatory, but fatal to themselves.

But our public men are in perfect accord with the spirit of the age in this matter. Accustomed to the consideration of the subjects of this nature, they appreciate the Homestead more highly than the people themselves do generally. In its principle, *as the sure refuge of the family in case of disaster*, it commends itself to the warmest approval of the good and wise. Beyond all doubt, our public men as a class need its protection as much as any other.

Further, this objection assumes an ignorance on the part of the people which does not exist. They know their power and that they can command the fidelity of legislators and delegates if they were disposed to be unfaithful. They know that if the Homestead were not demanded by the spirit of Christian jurisprudence, yet after a desolating civil war, it would be a necessity. They know that once fixed it takes deep root in the institutions of the country, and is to be as enduring as our granite hills.

But yet again: Who will be the delegates in that Convention? A very large majority are to-day pursuing their usual callings; undistinguished from their fellow men; one with them in feeling and interest, nay, a part of the people themselves. When the duties, to which on account of their sense, judgment and information, they shall be delegated have been performed, they will go back and mingle among the mass of their fellow citizens, will return among the people and become a part of the people again. Is anything to be feared from a Convention so constituted? Not until the people conspire against themselves; not unless they shall be supposed to be capable of plotting their own destruction.

It is said, and this objection weighs most with many, that this question did not enter into the late canvass. To this the answer is obvious. The Conservative party of North Carolina is by its very origin and antecedents a party of reform. It owes its ascendancy this day to a conviction on the part of the people, that its mission is to redress the grievances under which they now labor. From the hour of its formation it has, through the press, through the Legislature, and through its public speakers, held up these grievances to the public view. It was asserted all along that these grievances being unwrought in the present Constitution could only be adequately dealt with by the people in Convention assembled. It proposed a Convention, but it was voted down on account of a vague alarm about the Homestead and the supposed attitude of the General Government. About the Homestead there is no delusion to-day; it is recognized as an integral part of our institutions; it exists by a consent more nearly universal than any part of our organic law. It will be as enduring as the government itself. The general government no longer carries any terror in this matter. The people feel that they incur no danger in the exercise of a constitutional privilege. They realize that the good of the whole is made up of its separate parts. They know that the interest of the general government cannot be better promoted in the State of North Carolina than by the establishment of a government in unison with the feelings, the interests, the traditions of our people. They know the establishment of such a government would do more than any thing else to build up and develop the material resources of the South—which is now the master question in American politics, and the one upon which the future of American finance so intimately depends—and that in such an effort they could have the support of two-thirds of the people of the North.

But I have trespassed too long and must conclude. The people under the teachings of the Conservative party have been led to examine this Constitution and they have examined it well and thoroughly. Their judgment has been made up in regard to it, and unequivocally expressed. It was imposed upon us by force; we look on it as a badge of servitude. It was the work of needy adventurers; ignorant of political science; intent only on plunder and office. No wonder, then, if on the one hand we find clauses which, if carried into effect, would confiscate the property of our citizens; and on the other, clauses which, craftily inserted for the purpose of securing a long tenure to the first office-holders, have plunged our whole political system into confusion and uncertainty. It is well known that a capital provision of this Constitution is the boasted achievement of a shameless and successful fraud; as one of the results, we have exhibited to the world the scandalous spectacle of rejected judges clamoring from Court to Court for a seat on the Bench from which they have been rejected by the popular vote. This Constitution was framed not only in defiance and contempt of the views and wishes of our people, but in contempt and defiance of the principles of republican government, since it gives to one man the power which belongs of right to the people only. It has, in fixing the Judge to one Circuit, poisoned the fountains of justice by obtruding the feelings of the man, into the office of the magistrate. It has set aside every safeguard for purity of suffrage—that sheet anchor of republican institutions—to subserve partisan ends.

It has manacled the hands of the Legislature in regard to matters where action is essential to prosperity and progress. It has engendered and kept alive a constant strife between the several departments of the government: the boundary line between the law-making and executive branches of our government is yet undefined after years of litigation. But enough—the verdict of the people is, as I said, made up. This constitution is an offence to us, and we do not intend to live under it. We intend to invoke that power, which none on this Continent disputes, the mighty, the irresistible power of the people—to confront and disarm the evils which assail us. In the might and majesty of the people, we intend to meet in Convention and lay down anew the foundations of our government, and to lay them down in truth, justice and equity. To the timid and faltering, who aspire to lead opinion on this subject, we say courteously but firmly, "stand aside; give way to men of deeper convictions and stronger faith in the capacity of the people for self-government." To the members elect of the Assembly we say: "The people have been invoked to send to the Legislature a representation which would enable it to take steps for complete and thorough reform. We have done so; your majorities are ample. It now rests with you to redeem the pledges which have been given; to vindicate the good faith and consistency of the Conservative party. You have it in your power to secure to the State a long career of peace, order, and constitutional regularity. Can you find in your hearts a nobler incentive to action? You can open up to our State a new era of existence, an era fraught with hope and promise. Can you withhold such a future from us as a people? There will be many who will shrink back and cry out that there is danger and will clamor for delay. In answer we beg to remind you of the saying: "That Omnipotence itself cannot help those who neglect opportunities." All that Providence affords in the course of its dealings, is opportunity, and the man or the party that neglects it is stranded and lost.

PIEDMONT.

HOW THE PARTIES STAND.

The "smoke of the late political contest having drifted away," the New York *World* presents a carefully prepared estimate of the composition of the Forty-fourth Congress. This estimate makes the Senate stand: Republicans, 41; Democrats, 29; Independents, 4; Republican majority, 8. The House, conceding two disputed districts to the Republicans and two to the opposition, stands: Democrats, 170; Independents, 4; Republicans, 101; Opposition majority, 73. There are seventeen Representatives yet to be elected in the States of California, Connecticut, Mississippi and New Hampshire. These States are represented in the present Congress by four Democrats and thirteen Republicans. If they should return the same Representatives or others of a like political faith, the opposition would have 61 majority in the House. But in view of the great revolution, it is more than probable that the Democrats will make gains in at least three States, and that the opposition majority will, in the end, fully touch 70. The Republican majority in the present House is about 104. This exhibit puts at rest the [illegible] rumors put afloat recently, that the Independents would hold the balance of power in the Forty-fourth Congress. The Democratic majority [illegible] absolute.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE FINANCES.

Before the election the Republican papers were outspoken in their prophecies of financial ruin in the event that the Democrats should be successful. Foreign capitalists would cease to [illegible] in the bonds, and would hasten to unload themselves at any sacrifice, of American promises to pay. United States securities would become a drug in the market, and American credit would be utterly prostrated. Indeed, good Deacon Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, went so far as to evolve from his inner consciousness a German who commenced selling out Government bonds just as soon as the news came of the Democratic victories in Ohio and Indiana. Well, the elections are over. The Democrats have an overwhelming majority in the next House, they have carried a large majority of the States, and there are almost certain indications of the election of a Democratic President in 1876. Have the funds sunk? Has the anticipated crash taken place? On the contrary, the Democratic triumph, which was to have wrought speedy and certain financial ruin, has really strengthened the credit of the country. The *Wall Street Review* says:

The legislative reaction which has just transpired here found a parallel in England at the last election, by the overthrow of the Gladstone party. On receipt of the success of the Democrats in London an improved tone in our Government bonds took place, which is an indication that the public credit has not been injured, but rather suggests the probability that it has been benefited by the change. In the same manner we may interpret the upward movement in stocks. Many dealers who have been withholding orders until the election was over, are now found busily engaged in their brokers' offices, which, by their example, has imparted a tone of confidence to others, and given a strong impetus to stock speculation, resulting in a general advance of the whole list of from 1 to 2 per cent up to Saturday.

The effect upon Southern credit seems to have been equally marked and equally beneficial. Since the 3d of November Virginia State bonds have advanced 4 per cent, and Tennessee and North Carolina bonds have advanced 6 and 7 per cent in value. These figures do not seem to indicate much alarm on the part of capitalists. The moneyed men seem to think a government administered honestly and economically is more apt to meet its obligations promptly than one which is wasteful and corrupt.

Miss Jeannie Patterson.

We find in the Nashville *Banner*, of the 12th inst., a very interesting description of readings given by Miss Jeannie Patterson, the fair Southern elocutionist, at the Opera House in that city on the Wednesday evening of last week. The occasion was a complimentary benefit extended to Miss Patterson and she was greeted by a large and select audience. The programme was carefully selected and the entertainment elicited the warmest encomiums from the impressible editor of the *Banner*.

The Charlotte Observer says: From personal observation, and conversation with many farmers, we think that the crops are turning out much better than was expected. We notice, however, that a large portion of the cotton is still in the fields, and will likely remain there, owing to the condition of the weather.

"CONFEDERATE REPUBLICANS"

The Northern Republicans resorted to all sorts of expedients during the recent canvass, to save the falling fortunes of their party, the "Southern Outrage" business, of course, being very prominent. Indeed, how much they relied upon the prejudices against the South, the Chattanooga Convention plainly shows. But our people who do not have access to the Northern papers, particularly those published in the rural districts, can form little idea of the means adopted to prejudice the Northern masses against the Souther people. No falsehood, however preposterous, is left untold. Slavery is to be reestablished; Jeff Davis is to be elected President; the Southern war debts are to be paid, and all the "results of the war" are to be surrendered.

Nor are these ridiculous falsehoods confined to local speakers and papers, but the leading politicians and organs of the party resort to them freely. During the late canvass in Massachusetts, Henry L. Dawes, whose political sun we hope is set with that of his friend and companion in iniquity, Ben Butler, said in a speech that there were seventeen Confederates in Congress, and all of them Democrats, and that no one ever heard of a Confederate Republican. And we suppose his poor deluded hearers believed him. We wish his words had been true. We turn with no pleasure to the black list of Confederates who have bartered their manhood for office, traded their share in the glorious record of the past for pelf, proved false to the memory of their dead comrades and betrayed their friends for the miserable crumbs which have fallen from the Radical tables.

Mr. Dawes is serving in Congress with leading Confederates who are Republicans, and therefore he lied wilfully and knowingly. Hayes, the scoundrel, whose achievements in lying Dawes tries in vain to emulate, and who has done so much to urge on the Federal bloodhounds against his own people, was a Confederate officer of high rank. Mr. Alcorn, one of the Republican Senators of Mississippi, was a Confederate General. Pelham, of Alabama, and Whitely, of Georgia, were gallant Confederate officers, and have served one or more sessions in Congress with Dawes.

Throughout the South most of the Republican leaders, who are Southern men, were Confederate soldiers of more or less distinction. The names of General Longstreet, of Louisiana; Governors Parsons and Lewis, of Alabama; Colonel Mosby, of Virginia; General Fagan, of Arkansas; and General Barringer, of North Carolina, occur to us. Look at our State and see who are the natives who have held office among the Republicans. Governors Holden and Brogden, Judges Rodman, Settle and Clarke, Senator Pool, Congressmen Thomas and Smith, United States Judge Dick, United States Attorneys Badger and Erwin, and a long list of men of less note, were either violent secessionists or held leading and important positions State or Confederate, during the war. Cantwell, the present leader of the Radicals in the Senate, was the first man in North Carolina to wear the secession cockade, and served with credit throughout the war in leading and responsible positions in the field.

These general facts were, of course, well known to Mr. Dawes, but he intended by such falsehood to continue to delude his people, and kindle anew the prejudices of the past. But thank God, the light of truth is finally breaking upon these people, and tardy justice is about to be rendered to the maligned people of the South. Slanders are no longer potent to sway the Northern masses and such outrageous slanderers as Dawes and Butler have been consigned to their well-merited dishonorable retirement.

CONVENTION IN NEW HANOVER.

THE JOURNAL ENDORSED.

ASHTON, Nov. 23d, 1874.

Editors Journal:

Several weeks ago, at a meeting at this place, called for the purpose of re-organizing the "Rocky Point Democratic Club", there being several citizens outside of the Club present, the meeting was converted into a Democratic meeting, and resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice, favoring a Convention, and urging our Legislature to use every effort to pass a bill to that effect as soon as possible. While the resolutions were under consideration, Dr. Ennett spoke at length, showing the people the necessity for a Convention, and disabusing their minds of the Convention being such a bug-bear as they had been led to believe by papers unfriendly to the cause. After the Doctor got through, with some other speeches favoring it, the resolutions were unanimously adopted by acclamation. That, with other resolutions, were ordered to be sent to the JOURNAL for publication, one of which was one thanking the Editors of the JOURNAL for their untiring devotion to the true principles of Democracy, and wishing them God speed in influencing the entire Legislature to favor Convention.

When the question was first agitated it was unpopular, but I believe it gains ground every day—not only in this county, but throughout the State; even in the Legislature—and I do hope and believe that before that body adjourns *sine die* the bill calling a Convention will be passed, and after that Convention assembles and gives us a Constitution, such as will emanate from men that will be sent there by the Democratic party of North Carolina, the people will readily see that the members of the Legislature did as they should have done, and they will have endeared themselves to their constituents with such ties as are never to be broken or forgotten. Between this and the meeting of the Legislature after the holidays, I would like to see [illegible] the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county called for the purpose of expressing their views on the question of Convention.

I think, gentlemen, that the riot at Rocky Point Depot, on the day of election, and the trial at our Superior Court of those engaged in it, or in other words, of those that brought it on, should be enough to satisfy any gentleman of the need of a radical change in the Constitution. And talking about expediency in times like these, I say away with it. If I had no other objection than to the framers of this bastard concern, it would be sufficient [illegible] a Convention—even should it be in the very same words, but by our own men. But the objections are so numerous that it is useless and futile to talk about legislative enactment. When we see such men as Gov. Graham, Hon. Geo. Davis and a host of others like them move in a political direction, men that have always had discretion to a fault—it seems to me it is time for us to halt and look well before we take a stand against them, for it is most sure to be wrong; in this case it is certainly suicidal, and our Representatives in the Legislature will find it so when they appear before their constituents and tell them they opposed the calling of a Convention to change our Constitution because it was not expedient.

The reason of this communication is that I lost the proceedings of the meeting and thought I would give the gist of it as near as possible.

Respectfully, SECRETARY.

Education and Civil Rights in New Hanover.

POINT CASWELL, New Hanover Co., Nov 23d, 1874.

Editors Journal:

As your paper is a staunch friend of education will you please inform your readers what our County Commissioners, who are our Board of Education, are doing for education? We learn up here that they are so far committed to Woman's Rights and the Civil Rights Bill, as to have appointed one woman and one negro man on the Board of Examiners with a white gentleman. By what law of the county or State did they appoint a woman as one of our County Examiners? I am in favor of the principle, and do like to see females engaged in teaching and in promoting education, but our people away up here dont know where their authority comes from, as the law in the case says *he*, not *she*, and then this ex-cashier of your defunct Freedman's Bank—Smythe, I believe is his name—so lately a resident of the District of Columbia, as his colored brethren say, why is he given this place, over so many other darkies among us, who are his equals in every respect and his superiors in some? His Civil Rights proclivities, and his pompous airs as an Examiner, are no less disgusting than intolerable to our white people, unless the reports which reach here about his official ways in this capacity are exaggerated. When he was appointed it was with the understanding, as the Chairman of the former Board has said, that Smythe was to have nothing to do with the white schools. But we are degenerating, I fear, in the matter of County Commissioners. Do the present Board care anything for popular education or the rights and feelings of white people as to bigoted negro examiners? If so why do they not confine Smythe to other school duties than an offensive intrusion in examining white ladies who are engaged in teaching public schools? Reports are afloat in the country about the offensive officiousness in this respect of this negro carpet-bagger, and the present school examiners, which are not calculated to advance popular education, nor to go down with our white people, except such as advocate the civil rights bill.

In this connection it may be stated that our people are satisfied and gratified at the retention of Mr. A. R. Black as an examiner, but are not satisfied with the conduct of the Board of County Commissioners in not re-appointing that good man and true friend of Wilmington and the State, Rev. H. B. Blake. He is fully identified, in interest and sympathy, with our people, and his services and acknowledged usefulness here in the great cause of education commend him to our [illegible] and colors, and he is justly popular. The [illegible] of Smythe, a Civil Rights bill advocate, over Mr. Blake, who is opposed to that bill, is distasteful to New Hanover county and [illegible] complimentary to the Commissioners, who by such unrighteous discrimination will be regarded as Civil Rights [illegible] and held to strict accountability.

BLACK RIVER.

For the Journal.

From South Carolina—Bucksville—Southern Enterprise—Political Corruption, &c.

BUCKSVILLE, Horry Co., S. C., Nov. 19th, 1874.

Dear Journal:

Two days travel from Wilmington brings me to this pleasant little village situated on the Waccamaw river about fifty miles from its mouth, and about the same distance from Fair Bluff. It is named after a distinguished family by the name of Buck, for a long time residents of this particular section. The products and facilities of this locality render it especially desirable. Immense amounts of naval stores, lumber and farm products are monthly shipped to Northern markets by a regular line of vessels; the producer here ships his own produce without "commissions &c," to the "middle man."

The ship building business here is on the increase, and the energy displayed is but characteristic of the enterprising gentlemen managing it. The workmen came from Maine, and it is conceded that ships can be built here several thousand dollars cheaper than in Maine. Last May a four hundred-ton vessel was launched, and now, a first-class ship of fourteen hundred tons is in course of construction. Were it not for the miserable misrule and corruption incident to the present State government, Bucksville might become one of the finest business centers in the State. But no place or people can prosper under such political mismanagement and *ex parte* devilishness as are administered here. Besides exorbitant and crushing taxation, justice has become a nullity, and the prosperity of the people is at the mercy of mercenaries and prowling miscreants backed up by oppressive and corrupt officials. But recently two culprits from this community were sentenced to the penitentiary for plain and palpable cases of house burning, and after remaining in prison for *a few days, were pardoned* by the Governor, that they might avenge their prosecution if desired. A trial justice may fine a prisoner the trifling sum of one dollar, and if he is a member of the clan he will be pardoned, as has been done very recently. It is easy for one here to see that this state of things cannot last; ere long "forbearance will cease to be a virtue," and South Carolinians will, with their wonted patriotism and remembrance of better times, arouse to the importance of throwing off this incubus and galling yoke of oppression.

The Republican politicians here are somewhat isolated from their Jacobin brethren at Columbia. They have their own fusses and move around in this little eddy corner like a blind horse in a bark mill. It is thought that Rainey, the colored Congressman from this district, has been succeeded by Sam Lee, who is considered a shade better, though both are objectionable.

The *Horry News*, published at Conwayboro, is *the* paper of this section. We have not as yet formed its acquaintance, but judging from its neat appearance and spirited articles, we should say that it is deserving the patronage which it receives. You may hear from me again.

B.W.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: On Thursday last a negro boy, named Abe Walker, made a deadly assault upon Mr. Fred D. Street, striking him a blow over the head with a long spade handle. The lick, fortunately for Mr. Street, glanced the forehead, merely bruising it slightly and leaving a small cut. The negro was promptly lodged in the lock-up, and on an examination before Mayor Henry, made to enter into a bond of $200 for his appearance at our next Superior Court.

The negroes in Newbern are already making preparations for the celebration of Emancipation Day.

A little girl, some four years of age, the daughter of a Mr. Johnston, living some fifteen miles east of Raleigh, was on Saturday afternoon burnt to death.

State Council of the Friends of Temperance.

POINT CASWELL, N. C., November 23rd, 1874.

Messrs. Editors:

The North Carolina State Council, Friends of Temperance, met in Kinston, N. C., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17th; President, Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, in the Chair.

There was a large attendance, some seventy-five or eighty delegates being present, nearly all of whom reported their cause as in a prosperous condition and the Order rapidly increasing in the State. The success which has crowned our efforts in some localities is of the most encouraging [illegible] especially deserving [illegible] Robeson county [illegible] mention, where we have some thirteen Councils with a membership of over one thousand, [illegible] when [illegible] around and see such noble [illegible] young men in the cause as [illegible] McMillan and others, we [illegible] account for our rapid growth in that section.

The Council, after the transaction of much business of importance to the Order, adjourned on Wednesday night, to meet in Goldsboro on the second Tuesday in May next.

One noticeable feature of our meetings was the number of ladies present, who are ever ready to assist in any good cause, and most earnestly have many of them gone to work with us in the great temperance reform, and certainly they are to be commended in this matter, for of all others, we know that they are the greatest sufferers from the evils of intemperance. Much of our success is due to them, and had it not been for their constant devotion to the cause, many of our subordinate Councils would be in a far less prosperous condition than they now are. Among the many ladies present at our late session, we had the pleasure of meeting our highly accomplished and much loved editress of the Friend of Temperance, Mrs. M. E. Whitaker, who for several years past has been devoting much of her time and talent to the interest of our order. I venture to say that she and her noble and self sacrificing husband, through their paper, have done as much for our Order in the State as anything else, and if every friend of temperance would come forward and sustain the paper as they should, how much more encouraging it would be for them to press onward in their good work.

On Wednesday night President Wetmore, by request, delivered a very forcible and able address to a large and attentive audience, in the Disciples' Church. At the regular election of officers, on Wednesday evening, our highly honored and much esteemed President and Secretary, Revs. Geo. B. Wetmore and R. H. Whitaker, were unanimously re-elected, and with such leaders as these at the helm our Order cannot do otherwise than prosper.

We cannot close without referring to the kind and hospitable manner in which the good people of Kinston entertained us during our stay, and our late Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Wilson, of the *Gazette*, who was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, did everything in his power, and succeeded in making our visit one long to be remembered with pleasant recollections, and we shall ever keep green in our memory the delightful time spent with our Kinston friends.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

The English Proposition—Satisfactory Results Reported.

A Richmond correspondent telegraphs to the New York *Herald*, under date of November 17th, the following interesting communication:

Arrangements between the British bondholders and the Governor and Treasurer of Virginia, for funding the present debt of this State, have at last been entered into with some satisfactory results. The Legislature of Virginia, at its last session, appointed Governor Kemper and Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, the Treasurer, commissioners to confer with the creditors of Virginia to see if something could not be done to put her debt on a satisfactory basis. Accordingly they had a meeting on the 10th instant, which resulted in nothing. Since then, and largely owing to Governor Kemper's exertions, an arrangement has been made by the Virginia commissioners and the American Bond Funding and Banking Association Limited, of London, by which the British association engages to receive the present debt and receive in lieu thereof bonds payable in thirty years, with principal and interest payable in London in gold coin, the whole to be secured by a sinking fund, and the payment of interest, principal and sinking fund to be taken out of the hands of the Legislature and vested in the Auditor, who can be compelled to levy and collect taxes to pay them by mandamus in either State or Federal Courts. The American Bond Funding and Banking Association is backed by the first capitalists of Europe—Lord Northbrook, chief of the house of Baring; Rothschild, Gilliat, of London; Hope, of Amsterdam, and Salomons, of London and New York. It has already made arrangements with the Governors of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia to accept its proposition to fund certain specified portions of their public debt in bonds payable in London in gold coin, and those Governors have undertaken to recommend the measure to their respective Legislatures.

The Governor of Georgia has rejected the proposition, and that State will be left severely alone. In the opinion of many the Legislature of North Carolina will not accept the terms proposed, because they will bind her to pay, and put it in the power of the bondholders, to collect their interest and debt. The legislation provided to secure the payment of the new bonds has been prepared by counsel eminent at the American and English bar, and is approved by Frederick Knapp, of Berlin, who is the German authority on American law, and Mr. Benjamin, of London. It is based on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case against the Western cities and counties—Van Hoffman vs. Quincy, Gepeke vs. Dubuque—and those adjudications which hold that a court has power to enforce the collection of a tax when the Legislature has provided the necessary machinery. The legislation by this association does provide necessary machinery to secure the collection of a tax, whether a Legislature is willing or not, and makes it a contract, so as to be irrepealable. Judge Thomas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance; Mr. Coghill, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Judge Robert Ould, of this city, and other leading members of the Legislature, are in favor of the plan.

The Tarboro Enquirer-Southerner says: A few days ago, through the suggestions of some of our most respected and wealthiest citizens, and pursuant to suggestions frequently presented by the Enquirer Southerner, books of subscription were opened to organize a Fire Insurance Company in this place, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars; and in less than one week we find the whole amount taken and by parties whose combined wealth will amount to considerably over a million of dollars. An application will be made immediately to our Legislature for a charter, and an organization will be at once effected, after which it is proposed again to open the books and receive an additional subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, making a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars to begin its operations.

A LOVE STORY OF THE WAR.

We were sitting in our room at the Glade's Hotel, in Oakland, Md., one day, with a charming lady who had dropped in on a visit. One of our windows looked into that of another room, so placed by the position of the main building, that [illegible] of its interior could be seen. We were looking [illegible] and admiring [illegible] eyed, two-year old, who [illegible] was putting [illegible] to pieces [illegible] tossing [illegible] fragments, or clapping her hands with delight, as a train [illegible].

"[illegible] room," said our visitor, "[illegible] very tender associations for me."

"Why so?" we asked.

"Well," she answered, "[illegible] the war, the greater part of the hotel [illegible] seized by the government as a [illegible] and we were crowded into [illegible] rooms. My sister and I had [illegible] that room where that little baby [illegible] were two Union officers, one [illegible] and the other of a wound. It was hard to tell whether they were slowly dying or slowly getting well. I never saw such ghostly [illegible] to be alive. We were [illegible] prudent about it, either, but still our hearts ached for the poor [illegible] who were so ill, perhaps [illegible] away from their friends and [illegible].

"It bothers any one to know how this should be a hospital," we said, "it is so far removed [illegible]."

"It was thought," she answered, "that the mountain air of the glades would be more favorable to recovery than elsewhere, so this was made a hospital. One day one of these officers dragged himself to the window, and, under the impulse of the moment, my sister asked if we could do anything for them, and he answered, gasping for breath, that a little chicken soup would save their lives. Chickens were rare in these days—an army is hard on poultry. The men will walk all night, after marching all day, to get a few chickens; so that while the hospital nurse and physician had an unlimited supply of luxuries in the way of wines, potted meats and canned vegetables, they were without anything fresh. We knew where a few chickens were hid in a cellar, by a neighbor, and we coaxed one out of the owner, and after a deal of vexatious troubles—for at every turn we were met with a fixed bayonet and an insult—we got the soup ready, and, as the guard in the hall would not permit us to approach our patient, my sister attempted to hand the bowl to the officer in the window. Just as he was feebly reaching for it, and she stretching herself out to give it to him, a harsh, ugly voice below cried out, '[illegible]' She hastily dropped herself, soup and all. Drawing back she hesitated a second, and then she took the spoon and began eating the bread. 'Oh, bother!' cried the officer, 'don't waste it that way; I am not afraid;' and she gave him the soup. It seemed to revive them, and they continued to improve, as day after day we supplied them with chicken broth [illegible] the cellar was empty. During this time we stood at the window talking, and we sang to them 'My Maryland' and all the Southern songs we knew, until they were well enough to leave the hospital and return to duty. They both seemed sorry to go, and forced on us a quantity of hospital stores and some coffee, which last we needed sorely. Then one gave a ring and the other a brooch, as tokens of their kind feelings."

"And did they never return?" we then asked.

"One did not, for poor fellow he was killed in the very next battle in which he was engaged. His companion wrote to us about it, and the writer insisted upon opening a correspondence with my sister and soon his letters grew into love letters and after a time they were engaged. Nearly a year subsequent to this our patient got leave of absence and came on to be married. He put up at a hotel, and will you believe it, our own brother, who was in the Confederate service, and knew nothing of my sister's affairs, led a band of guerrillas at night into town and captured his intended brother-in-law from his bed. This not only deferred the marriage, but deprived the young West Pointer of his promotion that had been promised for gallant services in the field. It was really aggravating, for exchanges had almost ceased, and it looked as if the lovers would have to wait until the cruel war was over before they could be united."

"[illegible] should have appealed to [illegible] Lincoln to give a married Brigadier for an unmarried Lieutenant."

"We did better. Procuring passes, we went through the lines and appealed to Jeff Davis. [illegible] put my brother's prisoner in my sister's keeping. They have been married these many years. He is a Brevet-Brigadier-General now, and it all came of our nursing the enemy in that room."

Here is the foundation for a drama far superior to the one given by [illegible]cicault in the story of Belle Lamar.

Bishop Dudley.

The election of Rev. Dr. T. U. Dudley, to the Assistant Bishopric of the Episcopal Church, in Kentucky, has elicited from the press, both religious and secular, hearty expressions of affection. The newly elected Bishop seems to have the happy faculty of "winning golden opinions from all sorts of people." The Mobile Register [illegible] in the following [illegible] reference to Dr. D.'s election:

Rev. Dr. Thomas U. Dudley, of Virginia, recently of Baltimore, has been elected Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, to succeed Bishop Cummins, deposed. Ah! Tom, my boy, do you remember the "[illegible]" of the University of Virginia? What jolly times those were! [illegible] Now you are a Bishop. Harry Tucker is a Judge. [illegible] Arnell, of Tennessee, [illegible] went to Congress and died. [illegible] made a Supreme Court Judge of Louisiana. Thompson was killed at the head of an Arkansas regiment at Shiloh. All the rest of us who are not dead or forgotten are struggling to keep our noses above water. You alone, are Bishop, my dear Tom! From the newspaper offices of the West, from the [illegible] judicial seats, from the [illegible] and the pulpits, [illegible] cheers for the new Kentucky Bishop [illegible] soul of fellow, brightest intellect, truest friend and purest spirit old Virginia ever gave birth to.

It is stated that the Fall River mills use annually about [illegible] bales of cotton, or one-thirteenth of the entire crop, which they convert into [illegible] yards of cloth. The company [illegible] per month. In this connection [illegible] statistics [illegible] the total number of cotton spindles in the United States is [illegible], of which [illegible] are in New England. Fall River has [illegible] spindles which is one-sixth of the spindles in the country, or one-fourth of those in New England.

The Raleigh News [illegible] that Gov. Brogden [illegible] the present week, [illegible] J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor of the [illegible] District, to appear before him and show cause, if there be any, why [illegible] should not be removed from office for dereliction of duty in withdrawing the bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury of the County at the last term of Wake Superior Court, against his brother-in-law, Sheriff T. F. Lee.

The First Steamboats.

We copied yesterday a portion of an article from the New York [illegible], relative to the first steamboat in the Cape Fear, which contains some errors which it has been suggested to [illegible] ... steamboat on the Cape Fear [illegible] ... 1818, when the [illegible] and the [illegible] ... by Capt. [illegible]

[illegible]

... living with a step-mother! What, then? Here is a nut for our scientists to crack.

Condensed from the Raleigh News

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1874.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Martin, a bill for the general relief of sheriffs and tax collectors. Referred.

Mr. Graham, a bill in relation to insurance companies. Referred.

Mr. Parrish, a bill to recover costs, on appeals from justices of the peace. Referred.

Mr. Standford, a bill concerning the taking of fish from the waters of Goshen Swamp. Referred.

Mr. Kerr, a bill to amend chapter 1, sec. 76, of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

Mr. Parrish, a bill requiring justices of the peace to give bond. Referred.

Mr. L. Grandy, a bill to amend section 1, chapter 65, of the laws of 1873-'74. Referred.

Mr. Walker, a bill to allow sheriffs or tax collectors to collect arrears of taxes; allows all sheriffs and tax collectors to collect all arrears of taxes until January 1, 1876, with certain provisions. Referred.

Mr. Kerr, a bill to amend section 1, chapter 65, of Battle's Revisal. Refers to the laborer's lien law. Referred.

Resolutions to promote the educational facilities of the colored race of North Carolina, requiring the raising of a joint committee. Adopted.

Resolutions concerning civil and State rights. [The resolutions of Mr. Cantwell were published yesterday morning.]

Mr. Cantwell moved that the consideration of these resolutions be postponed until the first Thursday in January next. Adopted.

Mr. Cooke, of Franklin, a resolution providing that the question of the State debt shall be considered only in secret session. Lies over.

Mr. Graham, a resolution calling on the Treasurer to give the valuation of the property of the various railroads, canals and telegraph companies in this State for taxation, and [illegible] taxes have been collected on [illegible] during the last four years. Adopted.

A message was received from the House asking the concurrence of the Senate in the appointment of a joint [illegible] committee on constitutional reform, to which all questions upon that subject should be referred.

The Senate having already agreed [illegible] appointment of a joint "special committee" upon the same subject, the question of concurring in the House [illegible] caused some discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Bristow, French, Waring, [illegible], Standford and [illegible] ... that being perfectly [illegible] to the call of a Convention, he thought it was as necessary for his constituents to know his views upon the subject as it was for [illegible] upon the same.

[illegible] motion of Mr. Miles, the further consideration of the subject was postponed [illegible] Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

[illegible]—Messrs. Mendenhall, [illegible], Hicks, Jetton, Wood, Latta, [illegible], Bryant, Page, Bythe, Hill and [illegible].

Agriculture, Mechanics, and Mining—Messrs. Carson, Bryant, Moffitt, [illegible], of Rowan, Harrison, [illegible], Martin, Rehman, Thompson, [illegible], Hurley, [illegible], Ward [illegible].

[illegible], Festivals and Turnpikes—Messrs. Woodhouse, Harner, [illegible], Parrott, Hooker, Bennett, [illegible], Davis, of Haywood, Meck, Carey and Good.

[illegible] Branch, Joint on Insane Asylum—Messrs. Staples, Strong, [illegible] and Barrett.

[illegible] Branch, Joint on Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. [illegible], Glenn, Proffitt and Daly.

[illegible] Branch, Joint on Library—Messrs. [illegible], Hicks, Mullen, Moseley and [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Adopted.

[illegible] on Fair Grounds, passed its [illegible].

[illegible] resolution in regard to raising a Joint Committee to consider Constitutional Amendments, the expediency of calling a Convention, &c., [illegible] up, elicited some discussion.

Mr. Moore favored its passage, as it was a question of the utmost importance and needed the concentrated [illegible] of the General Assembly to consider.

Mr. Moring moved to postpone indefinitely, stating that the bill introduced by himself, looking to Constitutional reform, covered the same ground.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, did not think the bill of Mr. Moring contemplated the provisions contained in the resolution and urged its adoption.

The motion of Mr. Moring to indefinitely postpone prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the rules were suspended to take up the resolution offered by himself, concerning the direct tax on lands. The resolution requests our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have said tax refunded. Passed its readings.

On motion of Mr. Pinnix, House bill No. 11 was taken up and put on its passage. The title of the bill is to re-enact sections 24, 25, 26 and 27 of chapter 32 of the Revised Code. A [illegible] offered by the committee, [illegible] no material change in the [illegible].

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, the rules were suspended, and the bill to re-enact and revise sections 115 and 116 of chapter 31 of the Revised Code, concerning the removal of causes, was taken up, and, after being amended so as to strike out that part of the sections referring to slaves and slave owners, passed its several readings.

SENATE.

SEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1874.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill concerning lands forfeited to the State for taxes. Allows the same to be redeemed within twelve months, under certain provisions. Accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State approving of the measure. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill in favor of L. Meginney, of Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. LeGrand, a bill to amend sec. 1, chap. 31, of laws of 1873-'74. Referred.

Joint resolution that the question of the adjustment of the State debt shall not be considered except in secret session. Adopted.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Wilmington. Refers to the reclaiming of marsh lands belonging to the school fund and the valuable timber thereon, one-half to be given for the reclaiming of the other. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a resolution of instruction to the Committee of Internal Improvements, regarding the petition of Judge H. G. Onderdonk, of New York. That the committee enquire and report upon the matters charged in his memorial, said memorial relating to charges by the said Onderdonk against the present management of the Carolina Central Railroad.

On motion of Mr. French, further consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow.

House joint resolution, concerning the direct tax levied and collected on lands in this State by the Federal Government in 1865, and requesting our Congressmen to investigate the same. Concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resolution on Constitutional Reform, appointing a joint standing committee to consist of eight from the Senate and thirteen from the House, to which committee shall be referred all questions on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Cantwell offered an amendment that the committee be instructed to consider whether our present Constitution requires any amendments, and if so, the most safe, certain, practicable, speedy and economical mode of making the same. He advocated at some length his amendment, on the ground that it would enable the people to know the views of legislators upon this important question.

Mr. French opposed the adoption of the amendment, from the fact that the House had already refused to adopt the Senate resolution embodying the same requirements therein contained, and he did not like to trust the [illegible] again. He thought the Committee proposed would have [illegible] power to go into the whole matter. He was opposed to an expression of opinion in regard to a Convention until the question had been decided by the party, but if the Democratic party decided one way or the other, he was confident it would march on [illegible] to victory.

Mr. Standford agreed with Mr. French that the [illegible] Standing Committee would have full powers in the premises. The [illegible] would come up in [illegible], and the Senator from New Hanover [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] amendment [illegible].

Mr. Cantwell [illegible] urged the adoption of his amendment. He demanded that the people should know what are the views of their Senators and Representatives on this matter.

Mr. Standford was unable to tell what the Senator from New Hanover was driving at. The Speaker had no idea of preventing a full discussion of this question at the proper time, and he had no doubt the House resolution would accomplish all that was desired.

Amendment lost, and the House resolution concurred in.

Bill to change the time of holding the Courts in [illegible] counties of the [illegible] District, to take [illegible] February, 1875.

Mr. [illegible] to the resolution, as the change would prove of great [illegible] that [illegible] referred to the Committee [illegible].

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

A Drop of Joy in Every Word.

[illegible], N. J., June 28th, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtue? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

Edward Beyer, Esq., Horton, Kings county, N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The whole spine became diseased; she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of the disease having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.

We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the recipe, will say that Parsons' Purgative Pills possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY,

Nov. 25, 1874.

REMARKS.—According to an honored and long established custom, there will be no paper published from this office on Thanksgiving Day and our review of this week is consequently one day shorter than usual. A full report of the markets up to Wednesday noon will be found below.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—Business in the leading branches of trade continues quiet, though perhaps there is as much doing as could be expected, taking into consideration the depressed condition of most industrial pursuits; but notwithstanding the inactivity of trade, there is a strong and buoyant feeling pervading the markets for most of the leading products.

The condition of trade is the subject which agitates the commercial mind North. The following article on the subject is taken from the Cincinnati *Price Current*. It says:

"It is interesting, as well as instructive, to note the changes which constantly occur in various branches of business. Trade seems to be subject to natural laws which are analogous to those which control the weather. Storms are succeeded by calms, rain by sunshine, and cold by heat. A long period of commercial prosperity is followed by depression, but the very depression is constantly working out its mission and is sure to bring in due time a renewal of prosperity. The process is slow, but it can be accelerated by judicious assistance. Capital is proverbially timid, and after the severe shock which it received last year its recovery is evidently slow.

"For several years preceding the panic we saw a mania for investment in securities which promised large returns, and everywhere people were selling such undoubted securities as Government bonds and investing the proceeds in lower priced securities which promised to pay larger interest. Now the reverse of this movement is going on. The security of the principal is looked to more than the high rate of interest. This is apparent not only in this country but in Europe. This feeling also enters into general business. People are afraid to buy goods to hold even at prices 25@30 per cent. lower than were current two years ago. Merchants are carrying [illegible] stocks, and consequently there is [illegible] in the hands of [illegible] of such goods [illegible] largely however. The consequence is that production [illegible] is reduced. [illegible] manufacturing on reduced time. The woolen mills have resolved to stop [illegible] of their machinery for three months from November 1. Many of the iron furnaces have stopped, and many more will do so [illegible] of raw material [illegible] worked up; some of these [illegible] in strong hands—from policy, [illegible] necessity.

A similar state of things exists, or will soon exist, in other branches of business. The result of this will be a reduction in the rate of wages, and in the prices of raw material, when they have not already been adjusted to the new conditions, and a consequent decline in the cost of production, and followed with lower prices will naturally increase consumption, and then cooperation will commence. This is the only legitimate way for trade to be re-established on a sound foundation, and the sooner it is recognized the better it will be for all concerned. The process must necessarily be slow, but it has already been going on for some months, and [illegible] recognized and [illegible] it might now be [illegible].

[illegible] manufacturers and merchants [illegible] in this adjustment of trade to a new basis, but the agricultural interests also. The farmers and planters must be content to accept lower prices for their productions than they have been accustomed to receive. The country is rich, [illegible] out of money. The [illegible] in the larger cities, but if the products of the country could be [illegible] at a fair market value it would [illegible], and this would materially assist in the dawning of better times. The holding back of produce at such times as these only adds to the heavy burdens and postpones the time for recuperation."

[illegible] market, [illegible] has been very quiet, but in some of the leading [illegible] there has been considerable [illegible], and in some instances better prices were paid.

Naval stores have been comparatively firm, but exports turpentine [illegible] advance. Rosin [illegible] firm and prices have advanced [illegible].

The receipts of the week of naval stores [illegible] were 3,231 bales cotton, 3,545 [illegible] spirits turpentine, 12,274 [illegible] rosin, 1,331 bbls [illegible].

[illegible]

COTTON.—[illegible] of this [illegible] the past week. [illegible] New York the [illegible] very readily [illegible] for Middling; while [illegible] there was a demand [illegible] could be purchased. [illegible] 2,762 bales [illegible] the opening of the Carolina [illegible] and we hope to see [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] among the [illegible] ports of the Southern States [illegible]. At the close of the week there is a slight reaction of feeling, and the market closes quiet and steady at the quotations given below:

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	617 bales.
Saturday	404 "
Monday	845 "
Tuesday	292 "
Wednesday	604 "

Being a total of 2,762 bales, against 4,060 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 152,433 bales, against 159,245 bales last week, 148,013 bales the previous week and 140,080 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 1,113,053 bales, against 858,920 bales for the same period of 1873-'74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 254,134 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 99,012 bales, of which 78,958 were to Great Britian, 3,769 to France, and 16,285 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 500,008 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary	13⅛	cents.
Low Middling	13¾	"
Middling	14	"
Good Middling	14¼	"

ROSIN—This market again attracted a liberal amount of attention from operators, and quite an active business was transacted. The tone of the market was firm, the receipts being light while the exports were large. The reports received from other markets were generally of a favorable tenor, which also had a tendency to strengthen the feeling here. Strained was the principal grade of enquiry. The market opened firm on Friday at $2, (an advance of 5 cents on the closing figures of last week) and shortly afterwards advanced to $2 05. At these figures there was a demand for all offered, and the market closed firm today at $2 05 bid. For fine rosins there was about the usual demand. The stock of this quality being extremely small, it has been difficult to supply the wants of purchasers, and prices have ranged very high; water white rosins are selling at $8 per bbl. The market for foreign freights continues firm and some advance of rates have been accepted by charterers. For latest rates see daily market.

The following synopsis is a resume of the market and sales for the week.

Friday—Strained opened firm at $2 per bbl, with sales of 1,000 bbls at these figures.

Saturday—Strained continues firm, and an advance of 5 cents is recorded. The sales to-day being 2,500 bbls C at $2 05, and 400 bbls E and F at $2 10 per bbl.

Monday—Strained is firm and buyers take all offered. The sales were 300 bbls Strained at $2 05, and 169 bbls "D" Good Strained at $2 05 per bbl.

Tuesday—Strained firm. Sales of 409 bbls "C" at $2 05, and 100 bbls "D" at $2 10 per bbl.

Wednesday—To-day as we close our report we hear of transactions at unchanged figures, and the market may be written firm at $2 05 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 9,774 bbls against 10,777 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 12,274 bbls against 9,891 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 21,463 bbls against 26,963 bbls for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$2 05
Good Strained	2 10
No. 2	2 15
Extra No. 2	2 25
Low No. 1	2 50@3 00
No. 1	4 00@4 25
Extra No. 1	4 75@5 00
Low Pale	5 25@5 50
Pale	6 00@6 25
Window Glass	6 50@8 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market has been very unsettled during [the] week and fluctuations in prices were frequent but not severe. As a general rule the market favored buyers, although at times a firm feeling would be noticed followed by an advance which would cover the previous decline. In this condition of the market prices fluctuated from 32½ to 33 cents, but at the close to-day are reported quiet and steady at 33 cents.

The receipts for the week were 3,545 casks against 1,379 casks for last week. The exports for the week were only 251 casks against 3,283 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 9,975 casks against 6,685 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	50 casks at	33	cts. ₽ gal.	
Saturday	100 "	"	32½	"
Monday	100 "	"	33	"
Do	150 "	"	32½	"
Tuesday	200 "	"	33	"
Wed'sday	100 "	"	33	"

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—As compared with last week no changes of importance has transpired in the market. The movement throughout the week has been rather of a restricted character, but prices ruled steady and unchanged. There has been some enquiry from exporters but they as a rule have not been anxious about purchasing, and bought only an occasional lot, the bulk of the receipts being taken by the distilling interest. At the close the market is steady at $1 60 for Hard and $2 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 897 bbls., against 1,597 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 50 bbls against 140 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 1,566 bbls., against 1,097 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	138	$1 60	$2 60	$2 60
Saturday	160	1 60	2 60	2 60
Monday	100	1 60	2 60	2 60
Tuesday	120	1 60	2 60	2 60
Wed'y	250	1 60	2 60	2 60

TAR—There is no particular change to note in the market as compared with last week. The demand from the opening to the close has been comparatively light and a rather dull feeling prevailed. At the close the market is quoted quiet and steady at $1 85 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 261 bbls, against 1,331 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 163 bbls against 240 bbls. for last week. The stock in yard and afloat as last taken was 3,407 bbls. against 3,532 bbls. for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	81 bbls at	$1 85	per bbl.	
Saturday	50 "	"	1 85	"
Do	25 "	"	1 95	"
Monday	81 "	"	1 85	"
Tuesday	75 "	"	1 85	"
Wednesday	100 "	"	1 85	"

GRAIN.—The demand has been good, both on local and shipping account, during the week just closed, and a steady feeling prevailed. CORN—The second cargo of the season (schr. Fairfield) arrived on Monday, to DeRosset & Co., but the sales were barely a market, as there is little demand as yet for new corn, old corn being much preferred by millers and exporters. The cargo which was only about 500 bushels sold from vessel at 85 cents per bushel. The quotation of the market for cargoes at present is 85 cents for new corn, but old corn will command much higher rates. From store the market is quiet and no changes of quotation have occurred.

The receipts for the week 7,318 bushels against 6,475 bushels for last week, show an increase of 843 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,137 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,119 bushels; from New York, 1,287 bushels; per schr Fairfield, 500 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad 275 bushels. The following quotations prevail from store: Yellow and mixed corn $1 12½ @ $1 15 and white [illegible] $1 15@$1 17½ ₽ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—We have nothing new to report. The receipts and stock in store are equal to demand. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ₽ bushel, including sacks. PEAS—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 05@$1 10 ₽ bushel, and $1 15@$1 25 for white ₽ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL.—The mills are filling orders at $1 15@$1 20 per bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—There were no transactions this week of importance in provisions, business being confined to supplying the consumptive demand but stocks here are light as well as in Baltimore and though the demand is not specially active the market has been strong throughout.

On the Western market the Cincinnati *Price Current* says:

The warm weather which has prevailed most of the week has prevented any addition of consequence of the supply of meats, and as there is a steady consumptive demand there is a constant reduction in the stock, which causes a more confident feeling on the part of holders, and has resulted in better prices being obtained for some articles, but the trade in meats is still confined to filling small orders. The chief feature of the market was in Lard, many contracts having been made during the last few weeks, seller's option the first half of November, which were made under the expectation of making the lard to fill them, and which the continuous warm weather made it impossible to do. There was an opportunity for a sharp corner in Lard, but the party who might have forced settlements at high figures refused to do so as a matter of principle as well as of policy; still there being a scarcity of Lard for current business the price advanced ½@1 cents ₽ lb.

The weather turned cool on Tuesday night, and if there is no unfavorable change for a few days there will soon be an ample supply of Lard, for this being the most profitable article to make there have been many whole hogs rendered into lard, saving the hams and shoulders, and it is probable that this course will be pursued until values are adjusted upon a normal basis. Already the effect is observable in the higher price current for green sides, which are above the prices of shoulders and hams. The late opening of the packing season will serve to give us fatter hogs and increase the yield of Lard. The foreign exports from the seaboard ports last week were considerably less than the corresponding time last year, which is owing partly to the want of stock and partly to the high prices current.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 10@10½ cents for shoulders, 13½@14 cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 9½@9¾ cents for shoulders and 12½@13 cents for clear rib sides. LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₽ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ₽ lb.

FERTILIZERS—The following prices prevail:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $51 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

COTTON YARNS.—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

CATTLE—The demand has been fair for beef cattle during the week, but the arrivals were light and the sales small. Prime beeves sell at 8½@9 cents ₽ lb on the hoof.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at the present and quotations are 25 to 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ₽ lb for prime.

DRY GOODS—Trade has been only moderate in this line, but still it is about as large as usual at this season of the year, and with some of the jobbing houses there is an increase over the corresponding time last year. Country merchants having bought cautiously early in the season, find it necessary to replenish stocks by orders, and these are chiefly for staple articles. There is little change in prices, only some prints having been reduced to 8½ cents which had been selling at 9 cents, and these were generally of undesirable styles. The distribution of goods is generally satisfactory, and stocks in jobbers' hands here are reduced to a lower point than usual at this season of the year.

PEANUTS—The new crop of peanuts are now coming in pretty freely, and the market seems to have fairly opened. The following prices prevailed to-day:

Fancy	$1 50
Extra Prime	1 30@1 40
Prime	1 25
Ordinary—Nominal	

DIED.

Death loves a shining mark, and never has that truth been more clearly exemplified than in the case of him whose sudden and untimely end has thrown such a sombre shadow over this entire community.

When the aged and infirm are taken from us, however painful the separation may be, there is still a satisfaction in the reflection that length of days had been granted them in which to finish their work before they ceased from their labors. But when the young, the vigorous, the strong, are suddenly struck down in our midst, the heart is palsied and the pulses almost cease to beat. Such was the case when the announcement that WILLIAM R. EMPIE was no more, fell upon the startled ears of our people on Thursday last. But three short days before, he was with us, buoyant in health and exultant in spirits, with a smile and a pleasant jest for all, and a cordial grasp of the hand which showed that his heart was always loyal and true—but to-day, the funeral bell will toll his requiem, and a mournful cortege bear onward with solemn steps to the silent City of the Dead, all that remains of youthful vigor and manly beauty, of high toned principle and lofty bearing, of generous sympathies and loving affections, of utter unselfishness and the most self-sacrificing devotion to friends and kindred. He was one who had no enemy, for all loved him. He was fearless and chivalric and acted well his part in behalf of his native section during the recent war between the States, and yet, was tender as a woman, a generous, noble hearted man, who lived but for others, and had no thought of self.

Peace to his rest—for he was tender and true, and bright, evergreens around him, for his life was music and sunshine and flowers. Let the earth fall lightly upon him and the tears of friends mingle with the tears of kindred, and the grief of age be uttered side by side with the grief of childhood, for WILLIE EMPIE is dead—WILLIE EMPIE is dead.

Yesterday morning, of Diphtheria, JOSEPH EDWARD, infant son of Alexander H. and Mary [illegible], aged 4 years and 17 days.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Advertised by Sinclare

Is SOZODONT, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentrifice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties. d&w-1w

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Noon—Stocks dull. Money 3 per cent. Gold 111¼. Sterling Exchange—long 486; short, 490½. Government Securities active. State Bonds quiet.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet; sales of 209 bales; uplands, 14⅞ cents; Orleans 15¼ cents. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat advancing. Corn a shade firmer. Pork quiet, mess $21. Lard quiet—steam, 14⅛ cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 35½ to 36 cents. Rosin firm at $2 37½ for Strained.

Cotton—futures opened easier as follows: December, 14 13-16 to 14 27-32 cents; January, 15¼ to 15 5-32 cents; February, 15 13-32 cents; March, 15¾ cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—6 P. M.—Money easy at 2½ to 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet and firm at $4 86. Gold strong at 111⅛ to 111¼. Government Securities active and strong. State Bonds quiet and steady.

Commercial.

Cotton steady; sales of 2,670 bales at 14⅞ to 15¼ cents. Southern Flour firm and in moderate demand with a fair enquiry. Corn active and firmer at 91 to 92 cents for old Western mixed in store; afloat, 92½ to 93 cents. Coffee barely steady; Rio 18¾ cents. Sugar dull but steady at 8½ to 8⅝ cents; fair to good refining, 8¾ cents; prime 9 3-16 cents; refined, dull and unchanged. Molasses heavy and nominal; by auction 1,000 bbls New Orleans sold at 60 to 65 cents. Rice dull and unchanged. Tallow quiet and steady at 8¼ to 8⅜ cents. Rosin firm at $2 35 to $2 40 for strained. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 35½ to 36 cents. Pork dull—Western mess, job lots, $20 70 to $21. Beef quiet. Lard decidedly firm; prime steam, 13⅞ to 14 cents. Whiskey steady and in fair demand at $1 02.

Cotton, net receipts 2,552 bales; gross receipts, 7,708 bales. Futures closed easy, with sales of 15,500 bales, as follows: November, 14 25-32 cents; December, 14 13-16 to 14 27-32 cents; January, 15¼ to 15 5-32 cents; February, 15 15-32 to 15½ cents; March, 15 25-32 to 15 13-16 cents; April, 16 1-16 to 16 3-32 cents; May, 16 11-32 to 16⅜ cents; June, 16⅝ to 16 21-32 cents; July, 16⅞ to 16 15-16 cents.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and steady at 70 cents. Pork steady at $20 75. Lard firm and scarce—steam 13⅝ cents; kettle rendered 14 to 14⅛ cents. Bacon firm with only a limited jobbing demand; stock scarce. Whisky active and higher at 99 cents.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24—6 P. M—Cotton irregular—middling 14⅛ to 14¼ cents; low middling 13⅞ to 13⅞ cts.; good ordinary 13⅝ to 13¾ cts.; net receipts 4,725 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,094 bales; sales 215 bales; stock on hand 84,984 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov 24—6 P. M—Cotton firm; middling 14½ cents; net receipts 114 bales; gross receipts 716 bales; exports coastwise 160 bales; sales of 570 bales; sales to spinners of 200 bales; stock on hand 16,602 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24—6 P M—Cotton quiet—middling 14⅛ cents; net receipts 2,780 bales; exports to the Continent 400 bales; sales 800 bales; stock on hand 53,934 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24—6 P. M.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middling 14½ cents; net receipts 8,634 bales; gross receipts 9,223 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,507 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 24—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling 13⅞ cents; low middling 13⅝ cents; good ordinary 13⅛ cents; net receipts 1,389 bales; sales 1,494 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24—6 P. M.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon none here, sugar cured hams 13 cents. Lard 14½ to 14¾ cents. Whisky 99 cents.

NORFOLK, Nov. 24—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling, 14⅜ cents; net receipts, 2,059 bales; exports coastwise 1,125 bales; sales 300 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 15 cents; net receipts 57 bales; gross receipts 125 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 24—Noon.—Rentes 61f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 7⅛d; Orleans 8⅛d to 8¼; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

Later—Cotton—Sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middlings, deliverable November, 7⅛d. Breadstuffs firm. Corn 37s 3d to 37s 6d. Sales to-day of 6,800 bales of American cotton.

LONDON, Nov. 24—Evening—Spirits Turpentine opened at 25s to 25s 7d, and closed at 25s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 25s 6d to 26s.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 20—Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nov 21—Norwegian Barque Ludwig, Anderson, Hull, Eng, R E Heide.

Nov 23—Schr Mary R Somers, Haskell, (11 days) New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Fairfield, Roberts, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Brig Wenonah, Small, (5 days) Cardena, Master.

CLEARED.

Nov 19—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Br Barque Wild Hunter, Erickson, Liverpool, James Anderson & Co.

Nov 21—German Brig Helios, Borgwardt, Hamburg, C H Robinson.

Norwegian Brig Dagny, Knudsen, London, Williams & Murchison.

Schr F Merwin, Pierce, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Nov 23—Br barque Susie, Cowen, Liverpool, Sprunt & Hinson.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nov. 24—Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—94 bales cotton, 173 casks spirits turpentine, 394 bbls rosin, 25 bbls pitch, 25 bbls tar, 35 bushels peanuts, 45 bales sheeting, 18 cases tar.

New York—Schr F Merwin—317 bales cotton, 1,000 bbls rosin, 100,000 shingles.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—149 bbls rosin, 100 bbls crude turpentine, 400 bbls tar, 1,148 bales cotton, 170 shooks, 600 bushels pea nuts, 7 bags chesnuts, 20 bbls potatoes, 1 bale fibre, 1 bbl wax, 3 bbls roots, 4 bales hides, 12 pkgs mdse.

FOREIGN.

Hamburg—German Brig Helios—3,190 bbls rosin.

London—Norwegian Brig Dagny—1,230 bbls rosin.

Liverpool—Br Barque Wild Hunter—89 bales cotton, 4,748 bbls rosin.

Liverpool, Eng—Br barque Susie—2,812 bbls rosin.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the Charter of City of Wilmington and for other purposes. sept 29-292.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Beeswax per lb.	28 a 30
Barrels, Spts T, each.	
2d hand	0 00 a 2 75
New	0 00 a 3 00
Candles, per lb.,	
Tallow	13 a 13
Adamantine	00 a 15
Sperm	50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.,	
Java	32½ a 35
Laguayra	25 a 28
Rio	22½ a 25
St. Domingo	25 a 28
Flax	19½ a 20
Double Anchor	15½ a 15½
Rope per lb.	7 a 10
Corn Meal, per bushel	1 25 a 1 30
Domestics,	
Sheeting, per yard	10 a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb	0 00 a 1 25
Feathers, per lb.	65 a 90
Fish, per bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	18 00 a 22 00
No. 2	00 a 17 50
No. 3	11 a 12 00
Mullets	5 50 a 7 50
Herring,	
East	8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50
do cuts	8 00 a 10 00
do gros	7 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod	7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, Northern,	
Family	[illegible] a 10 50
Superfine	6 25 a 7 00
Ex Super	7 25 a 8 25
North Carolina,	
Family	10 00 a 10 50
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25
Glue, per lb	18 a 22
Gunny Bags	25 a 28
Guano, Guanape, Per ton	[illegible] a 70 00
Grain, per bushel,	
Corn	1 25 a 1 27
Oats	80 a 82½
Peas, Cow	1 25 a 1 30
Rice, per lb	8½ a 9
Carolina	8½ a 9½
Hides, per lb.,	
Green	6½ a 7
Dry	14 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 25 a 1 50
Northern	1 25 a 1 50
Iron, per lb.,	
English, assorted	7½ a 8
American, refined	6 a 10
American, sheet	[illegible] a 00
Swede	[illegible] a 00
Hoop, per ton	[illegible] a 1 25
Liquors, per gal, (domestic)	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 5 00
N. E. R.	2 00 a 3 00
Gin	2 00 a 7 00
Brandy	3 00 a 9 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (Mill)	
Flooring Boards	[illegible] a 17 00
Wide do	[illegible] a 25 00
Scantling	[illegible] a 12 00
Ship Stuff	[illegible] a 25 00
Lime, (from store)	
Rockport	00 00 a 1 50
Rockland	[illegible] a 1 50
Molasses, per gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	44 a [illegible]
do bbls	[illegible] a 47
Sugar house	[illegible] a 34
do bbls	[illegible] a 36
Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
do New Orleans	[illegible] a 0 90
Nails, per lb.,	
Cut	4 50 a 4 75
Oils, per gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Koorosene	20 a 21
Pea Nuts	2 25 a 2 75
Potatoes,	
Sweet	80 a 1 00
Irish	2 00 a 3 25
Provisions, per lb., N. C. Bacon	
Hams	18 a 19
Middlings	13 a 14
Shoulders	10½ a 11
Hog round	13½ a 14
Western Bacon, (Smoked)	
Hams	16 a 17
Middlings	12½ a 12¾
Shoulders	10 a 10¾
(Dry Salted)	
Middlings	13 a 14
Shoulders	10½ a 11
Lard, North Carolina	[illegible] a 12½
do Northern	18½ a 20
Butter, North Carolina	15 a 25
do Northern	35 a 40
Cheese	18 a 20
Pork, Northern, per bbl	
City Mess	23 00 a 25 50
Thin "	00 00 a 16 50
Rump	16 00 a 17 00
Salt, Alum, per bag 2 bush.	1 15 a 1 20
Liverpool, sack, ground cargo	[illegible]
From store	[illegible] a 1 25
American	1 25 a [illegible]
Sugar, per lb.,	
Porto Rico	[illegible] a 9
C	11 a 11¼
B	10½ a 12
A	11¾ a 12
Crushed	12½ a 12
Soap, per lb.,	
Northern	[illegible] a 7½
Shingles, per M.,	
Contract	6 50 a 9 00
Common	2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M.,	
White Oak bbl	00 00 a 00 00
Red Oak hhd	[illegible] a 00 00
Timber, per M.,	
Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Mill, prime to extra	12 00 a 13 50
Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 60
Mill, inferior to ordinary	4 25 a 6 00
Tallow per lb.	10 a 11

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER

I. G. GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	110	112
Silver	100	103
Exchange sight on Northern Cities		Par
Exchange 60 days on Northern Cities	[illegible]	
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex Coupon	[illegible]	
Do. Funding 1866	[illegible]	
Do. " 1868	[illegible]	
Do. new 6%c	[illegible]	
Do. Special Tax 6%c	[illegible]	
N. C. bonds issued to N. C. Road	[illegible]	
W. & W. R. R. bonds (Sec'd old Int.)	[illegible]	
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds	[illegible]	
Wilmington City bonds 8%c	[illegible]	
" " " 7%c	[illegible]	
" " " 6%c	[illegible]	
" " " new 7%c	[illegible]	
" " " 8%c	[illegible]	
New Hanover County bonds (10 years) 6%c (gold int.)	[illegible]	
New Hanover County bonds (5 years) 6%c (gold int.)	[illegible]	
W. & W. Railroad Stock	[illegible]	
North Carolina R.R. "	[illegible]	
W. C. & R. R. R. "	[illegible]	
Wil Gas Light Co. "	[illegible]	
Bank of New Hanover "	[illegible]	
First National Bank "	[illegible]	
Wilmington Bldg Ass'n "	[illegible]	
Mechanics' "	[illegible]	
Navassa Guano Co. "	[illegible]	

IF ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS are taken into the blood the heart works faster, and this unnatural speed wears out the vital machinery. All intoxicating nostrums advertised as "tonics," "renovators," &c., produce this disastrous effect, and should be rejected. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters—an Invigorant without the curse of alcohol—is everywhere supplanting these poisons. 1w

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

[illegible]

Louisville Courier-Journal,

[illegible] $10,000 [illegible]

65 Bbls. No. 1 Mullets.

500 BALES HAY.

500 BUSHELS OATS.

[illegible] Butter and Cheese, [illegible] and Demarara Molasses.

[illegible] & HINTON.

nov 25 [illegible] d&w

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF

[illegible]

Merino Vests in the City,

[illegible]

BLACK ALPACAS

[illegible]

They are the best [illegible] Alpacas in the city.

LEWIS & DAVIS.

nov 22 2ts

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES,

Attwood's Quinine Tonic,

Lyon's Kathairon,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Tarrant's Aperient,

Pain Killer,

Mustang Liniment,

Opium, Quinine, Morphine, and a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Glass, &c., at

GREEN & FLANNER'S,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

nov 21 2ts

WEDDING CARDS GOTTEN UP and printed in the most fashionable style at the JOURNAL OFFICE

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1874.

What Do the County Commissioners Intend to do About it?

We called public attention some weeks back to the shameful course of turning out the county paupers, hoping that it might come to the attention of the County Commissioners, and be remedied by them. This abuse of the public trust has not been apologized for, neither have there been any signs of amendment, so far. But as we really hope something from this Board, they could not commence upon a more praiseworthy subject than that of the amelioration of this county Poor House injustice.

We stated before and we reiterate now that Mr. Scott, dubbed "Doctor" by virtue of the possession, and perhaps perusal of "Gunn's Domestic Medicine," has no right to take charge of sick cases, nor any right to use his judgment when patients require the services of a physician. The addition to his collection of the very admirable practice of medicine by Watson, the U. S. Dispensatory and other good books, does not yet entitle Mr. Scott to the knowledge and skill necessary to conduct a county hospital where all classes of cases are sent, although it shows praiseworthy literary aspirations.

As an act of humanity, the medical supervision of these unfortunates should be under the charge of a medical man, in no way interested in the profits arising from the care of them. Were Mr. Scott the most competent physician in the county, he should not be tempted to do wrong by holding the duplex office of physician and poor keeper. There is no doubt that the poor-house is kept nicely cleaned and white-washed, but it does not follow because the keeper is an artist with the [illegible], or white-wash-brush, that he can tell a case of progressive locomotor ataxy from ground-itch, and [illegible] no reason why these paupers should be compelled to be subjects of experiment for economy's sake, *even [illegible] a physician when [illegible] in a [illegible] place.*

The County Commissioners went through the farce of electing a county physician and made a proper and judicious selection in the person of Dr. Geo. H. West, but nevertheless, only one public institution in the county is served by him. It is just as well for the Board to understand right now, that the tax-payers are going to see [illegible] such injustice shall not be continued.

A Relic of the Past.

[illegible] copy of a newspaper [illegible] found its way to [illegible] now. It is called [illegible] *and Petersburg* [illegible]. It is nearly a century old, having been printed at Petersburg, July 21, 1787. The paper is [illegible] wide and about sixteen [illegible], and is printed with the [illegible] type of the last century. The reading matter consists of the current news of the day, mostly political, and there are five columns of advertising in the paper, consisting of business notices, marine advertisements, sales of real estate and negroes, &c. At the bottom of the fourth page is the following imprint: "Petersburg: Printed by William Prentis, in Bollingbroke [illegible], where Subscriptions, at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c., are thankfully received; and [illegible] in general performed with [illegible] and Dispatch."

The progress made in the art of printing during the past century, as compared with the little antiquated weekly before us and the mammoth sheets now sent out broadcast throughout the land every day is truly wonderful. Will the next one hundred [illegible] show a proportionate improvement?

Two Female Fiends.

A colored woman by the name of [illegible], arrested in this city, was arraigned before Justice Gardner yesterday, charged with an attempt, on last Wednesday night, to throw the [illegible] train, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, off by placing a bar of railroad iron across the track at a point near Magnolia. Fortunately, the section master was notified of the fact, and had the obstruction removed before the train came along.

There are two women, both colored, implicated in the attempt. One of the female fiends was arrested in Duplin county and the other here. The first [illegible] the woman Malbrey Martin with having placed the iron on the [illegible], and says that her object in doing so was to obtain a new bonnet [illegible] among the lady passengers when the train should be wrecked. Malbrey was sent up to Duplin county last night, where she is to be committed, along with the other woman, for trial at the next term of Superior Court.

Postal Changes.

John H Rowell, the colored Post Master at Lumberton, has been appointed Route Agent on the Carolina Central Railway, vice W. M. Monroe. Rowell is to be succeeded by D. K. Proctor, a white Granite all the way from Chicago, a change, we are informed, not at all to the liking of the good people of Lumberton. The bond which Proctor is required to give is $11,000 and there is some doubt as to his ability to produce it. Rowell, who stands well in the estimation of the Robesonians, had some of the [illegible] names in the county [illegible] bond, a fact which some of our Northern brethren of the press might find it interesting to note.

Day of Special Intersession.

St. Andrew's Day, November 30, 1874, having been set apart in the churches of England, and recommended by the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to be observed as a day of special intersession in behalf of Missions, and a form of service having been issued for that purpose, Bishop Atkinson authorizes its use in the Diocese of North Carolina, and requests the clergy to make collections in behalf of Foreign, Domestic, and Diocesan Missions on that occasion.

Papers in the State are requested to publish the above notice.

Death of Mr. Willie Empie.

This entire community was deeply grieved and shocked to learn of the sudden death, yesterday morning, of Mr. William R. Empie, of this city. Mr. Empie left here last Sunday night for the University of Virginia, for attendance at the bedside of a relative, Mr. C. Bruce Wright, who has been very ill at that institution. He was in perfect health when he left here, and it was known that he had arrived safely at his destination and the blow therefore fell with the greater force on his friends and relatives here. Nothing is known of the cause of his death, only the bare fact of his demise yesterday morning having been announced by telegraph. It is supposed, though, that his death was the result of either an affection of the heat or of a congestive chill. Mr. Wm. A. Wright, Jr., left here last night for the University, expecting to return with the body on Saturday night.

Mr. Empie was one of the most genial gentlemen that our city has ever known. Generous to a fault, kind-hearted to all and true as truth itself in his devotion to his friends, his loss is felt as a public calamity, and the entire city mourns h[illegible].

A Wilmington Boy.

We are glad to chronicle the success abroad of another Wilmington boy—Edward Dudley Johnston, a grandson of the late Gov. Dudley. In the Troy (N. Y.) *Press* of a recent date we find a lengthy and interesting account of a survey of the Hudson river, for the State, down to the side cut locks, at Troy, part of the proposed route of a ship canal, which is being conducted by Messrs. E. D. Johnston and George Cenrick, civil engineers and surveyors, and eight assistants employed by Gen. Newton, chief of the department for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Mr. Johnston is quite a youth yet, being only 23 years of age, and has gained rapid promotion. He has been connected with Gen. Newton's department only three years and has worked up to his present position, from the lowest grade, simply by the force of that application to business and energy and determination [illegible] characteristic of [illegible] in other States.

Another Burglary.

We regret to learn that on Friday evening the house of the well-known lighterman, Commodore James R. Robinson, in the southern portion of the city, was entered and robbed of a large quantity of flour, coffee, bacon and other articles. Luckily for the thief he was not heard by Mr. Robinson, [illegible] he would have [illegible] warmly welcomed with a few [illegible] of shot. It is hoped in this instance the scamp will be detected and arrested, as he was traced by [illegible] was [illegible]. He was traced yesterday morning to a house not far [illegible] where the [illegible] ets and barrels were found. One Stanley, colored, is suspected of being the thief, but he left yesterday morning for Onslow, with his family, and we understand that officers [illegible] are on [illegible].

Our Great Fair—The Cape Fear to be Overrun with Guests—The West Coming on Masse to Meet the East

We learn that there will be [illegible] rivalry and competition for the [illegible] [illegible] between the people along the line from Shelby to Wilmington on the Carolina Central Railway, and along the line of the [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] on, we say there [illegible] we shall rejoice [illegible] daughters of [illegible] the [illegible].

Accidentally Shot.

On Friday last two colored [illegible] the names of Irving Parker and [illegible] Brown went out in the woods [illegible] Fayetteville on a hunting expedition, when Brown was accidentally shot and mortally wounded by a gun in the hands of Parker. The wounded [illegible] died within [illegible] ing, but [illegible] *ante mortem* statement to the [illegible] that the shooting was accidental. Parker was arrested, but was [illegible] released on the verdict of the [illegible] inquest. Brown was 14 years [illegible] Parker [illegible].

Committed.

Sam Perkins, colored, [illegible] yesterday, to await trial for assault and battery, [illegible] under a committment [illegible] Scott, in Cape Fear township.

A colored woman by the name of Nancy Henry, who was convicted at the last term of the Superior Court, of larceny, and bound out to a [illegible] for payment of the costs, was [illegible] committed, on a capias, charged in this instance also, with larceny.

Haytian Deserters.

The desertion [illegible] deserters from vessels in port has grown to such an extent that some powerful and vigorous effort is necessary for its suppression. Recognizing this fact, the various Vice-Consuls in port yesterday waited on the Mayor, [illegible] conference was held between them [illegible] probably [illegible] to breaking [illegible] find such a ready refuge.

A Bold Thief.

Some sneak thief entered the premises of Mr. Wellington Banks, corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets, on Wednesday evening, and stole a lot of bed clothing from the crib in which Mr. Bank's little child lay asleep. So adroit was the thief that Mrs. Banks, who was at work in the next room, knew nothing of the matter until after the rascal had made clear his escape with the booty.

Ministerial Change.

We learn that the Front Street Methodist Church, South, of this city, will be supplied with a new Pastor at the session of the North Carolina Conference, which convenes in Raleigh on the 2d of December next, the present Pastor having been stationed here for four years, which is as long as the rules of the Church permit.

Pushing on the Good Work.

We learn that there are but twelve miles of track to lay on the Carolina Central Railway, and that it is being laid at the rate of one and a-half miles a day. It is being built at each end, to meet at McAlpin's Creek, sixteen miles from Monroe, and eight miles from Charlotte.

Liberal Rates.

We understand that the rates adopted by the Carolina Central Railway, for visitors to the Fair, extend through to the head of the road, on the Western Division. Two dollars and a half will, therefore, bring a man from Shelby to Wilmington and carry him back home again.

Cheap Enough.

We understand that the people in Anson, Union and Mecklenburg counties are delighted at the idea of a ride to Wilmington and back again for only $2 50, and that a large number of them have already determined to take advantage of the generous offer and come down to the Fair next month.

Petition for Relief.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Cantwell presented a petition from certain citizens of this county, asking for indulgence in the payment of taxes due upon property about to be sold for non-payment of the same. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A New Steamer for Our City.

Wilmington now boasts of a well organized volunteer fire department, with an excellent Hook and Ladder apparatus and three steamers. The pioneer steam fire engine is the *John T. Rankin*, a machine which has rendered most effective services and been instrumental in saving hundreds of thousands of dollars of property from destruction. Originally warranted for five years, it has seen six years of steady service, and cost the city next to nothing for repairs during the entire time. But machinery, as well as men cannot last always, and it has been known for sometime past that the Engineer and Company have not been over confident as to the efficiency of their once magnificent machine, which is believed to have succumbed to the wear and tear of time and service. Ever enterprising and alive to the interest of the city, and with the ardor of true firemen, the Company have resolved that its efforts shall not run the risk of being crippled by a worn out machine, and have recently taken action looking to a trade by which a new steamer with all the modern improvements can be secured. It will be recollected that the present engine is private property, purchased entirely by citizens and belonging to the company, with whom, of course, its disposition now freely rests. We learn that negotiations have been made with the Seneca Falls Manufacturing Company (the rotary engine works) by which a new and lighter engine, but with equal power, will be secured. In part payment the old engine will be taken, and the difference, the sum of $2,200, the members of the company undertake to raise. They are ready to subscribe liberally among themselves and have, we learn, given pledges to a praiseworthy amount; but to complete the sum they will be compelled to appeal to our citizens. We trust their efforts will receive liberal assistance, and we are assured that they will secure a machine that will be a pride to our city. In order that our citizens may see what the "Little Giant" (the class of machine they have determined to receive) can do, we subjoin the following description of the result of a trial of this class of engine at Beaufort, S. C., a few days since. It is taken from a letter written by the Secretary of the company purchasing the machine to Chief Engineer Man[illegible]:

"We placed the engine on the [illegible] draught water about 12 feet. In two minutes from the time the match [illegible] she had 5 pounds steam, in [illegible] minutes 20 pounds, and in five [illegible] played 1[illegible] feet through 100 feet [illegible]. We then [illegible] with 1 inch nozzle, and played a stream over a very high 2[illegible] story building a distance of about 175 feet [illegible] carried was not registered. We then put on a Siamese butt, 1,100 feet straight hose, with two streams [illegible] feet each, [illegible] and with [illegible] pounds [illegible] threw each of the two streams about 150 feet [illegible]. We then, through [illegible] feet, [illegible] same time with Siamese butt on other [illegible] three streams 145 feet each, all [illegible] inch. Steam pressure not registered. The next day [illegible] for [illegible] for our engine [illegible] fresh water, she threw a stream 285 feet. The [illegible] was made [illegible] of the Assistant Chief and [illegible] of the town, who happened to be present. Steam pressure [illegible] registered. There was a little [illegible] blowing, and [illegible] the water, [illegible] The advantage [illegible] for the rotary engine were so [illegible] [illegible] 145 feet [illegible] 150 feet each."

[illegible] McKoy and Solicitor [illegible]

The Duplin [illegible] well-deserved [illegible] with our new Judge and Solicitor and [illegible] the conduct of the Court at Kenansville last week. It says:

"The usual [illegible] town of Kenansville [illegible] from every [illegible] attendance [illegible] the [illegible] of the Superior [illegible] last Monday. Our new Judge, Hon. A. A. McKoy, and Solicitor, Capt. W. S. Norment, were present some time before the usual hour to open Court. Promptly at 11 o'clock, they were in the Court House, and the business taken up in its regular order. His charge to the Grand Jury was clear, forcible and exhaustive. [illegible] will not be [illegible] his Honor did not do his duty in [illegible]. We have heard the charge spoken of by bar and citizens with the highest encomiums.

"The Solicitor has manifested a combination [illegible] qualifications for his office. Calm [illegible] ready and quiet, [illegible] yet forcible, [illegible] and integrity, evildoers [illegible] have but little hope of [illegible], while the virtuous [illegible] their [illegible].

"[illegible] the goodness of his heart and geniality of his soul are seen in his countenance. It is impossible for Judge McKoy to be otherwise than kind, cordial and polite. He was born a gentleman. His natural good traits have been cultivated and expanded till now he stands the embodiment of all that constitutes the real gentleman. All these traits are exhibited in his demeanor on the Bench, yet he is firm and decided.—Always patiently investigating a point [illegible] decision [illegible] the law [illegible], in such a way, as to almost [illegible] away from the party against whom he decides, even the feeling of disappointment, and when announced, he changes only when it is made apparent that the ends of justice require it. His charges are lucid and impartial and when he errs (as doubtless he sometimes does) it is manifest [illegible] that no partiality has been indulged."

A Counterfeit [illegible] Double Ex.

A correspondent at Whiteville informs us that a colored counterfeiter by the name of David McNeill yesterday tendered a spurious twenty dollar bill to the Whiteville Wine Company, which was almost immediately detected as such. It had been very cleverly manufactured out of a two dollar bill, a cypher having been cut from a fractional fifty cent note and pasted beside the figure 2, and the figures at the left hand corner of the bill altered so as to resemble the characters XX. There were also some other ingenious arrangements such as pasting, on either side of the bill, fine pieces of paper, calculated to disguise, somewhat, the alterations made in it. Sheriff Haynes took charge of both man and money, and the former was locked up for trial. McNeill alleges that he did not know that the bill was a counterfeit, and says that he obtained it from a man by the name of John McNeill, a peddler, in Cumberland county, and that one John McNeill, *alias* John Smith, was present when he made a purchase from the wagoner and received the bill in settlement.

The Raleigh News says: We learn from positive information that His Excellency, Governor Brogden, will at once serve the requisite papers on Solicitor Loge Harris to appear and show cause why he should not be removed from office, for violating the laws of the State in refusing to draw up bills of indictment in certain cases, and otherwise obstructing the course of the law, in the matter of the State vs. Tim Lee. It is furthermore understood that he will send a message to the Legislature informing that body of his action, and asking its concurrence, as he has doubts in regard to the powers given him by the Constitution to act.

How to Make Money by Farming.

Much labor is done on farms that is not farming in its true sense. By such labor no money is ever made. A man may support himself and family, keep out of debt and have a few dollars in his pocket by practicing the most rigid economy. If he is otherwise than industrious and sober, he is on the down grade with loose brakes, and the end is soon reached.

But farming in its true sense is a profession equal in dignity to the law or medicine, and needs equal study, mental capacity, and intelligently directed labor to command success in it. The principles which underlie the practice of the true farmer must be well understood, and a steady, consistent course of operations must be followed. Having thoroughly learned the nature and capacity of the soil he possesses, and chosen the rotation most suitable, and the stock to be most profitably kept on it, he does not swerve from his chosen course, but in good markets and bad, raises his regular crops, and keeps his land in regular increasing fertility.

No special cry tempts or affrights him. He does not talk dairy this season and crops the next, but doubtless, if any particular product be in demand and brings a good price, he has some to sell and reaps his share of the advantage. He saves as much money as some men make, by care and economy in purchasing and preserving tools, seeds, manures, and machines, and his business habits and constant readiness for all occasions give him reasonable security against the effects of adverse seasons and bad weather. Always prepared, he is never too late; always calm, he is never too soon; and thus, "taking time by the forelock," he has the stern old tyrant at his command, and turns him at his will. He has no losses, and his gains are steady.—*Hearth and Home.*

Judge John A. Stanly.

It is a matter of regret to the community when a capable Judge leaves the Bench. The judiciary is the safeguard of the liberties of the people, and it has been well said that so long as the ermine remains unsullied that independent the country is safe. The Courts have always been relied upon to save civil liberty on the one side from executive tyranny or legislative usurpation, and on the other side from the aggressions of the unreasoning populace. California, notwithstanding the famous censures of certain press-writers, has reason to be proud of the high character of her judiciary. Among them all, none was held in higher estimation than the Hon. John A. Stanly, who has just resigned his place as Judge of the County Court of [illegible]. Judge Stanly, during the four or five years he has served in that capacity, has distinguished himself [illegible] of purpose, a [illegible] comprehension of [illegible] profound knowledge of the law and a firm resolution to [illegible] its [illegible]. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the state of Judge Stanly's health should necessitate his resignation. As he is a comparatively young man yet, being not much over [illegible], we hope that an early restoration to health and vigor will leave him free to place himself at the disposal of his fellow citizens for public employment. Judge Stanly was first placed in office under Democratic auspices, and he is a fair specimen of the average official chosen by the Democracy. If it were not for Democratic [illegible], the official robbers would have full swing in their designs upon the public treasury.—*San Francisco [illegible].*

[illegible] recently, Senator [illegible] the [illegible]. A few minutes after, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] "I could not [illegible] you it wouldn't [illegible]."

[illegible] father refused to let his young daughter go to a candy-pull, and she disappeared. The other day she returned, [illegible] eleven children out of the wagon and entered the home and took off her [illegible] as if she hadn't been [illegible] over a day.

The Tarboro [illegible] Southerner [illegible]: The Edgecombe Female Seminary, which was born under such brilliant auspices about two years ago, which it was hoped to prove the pride of the county, a monument of its devotion to learning, a place where its daughters might reap all the advantages of a liberal and finished education exempt from the dangerous notions frequently imbibed in strange communities far away from the influence of home, has run its meteoric course and become extinct. On last Friday the company was dissolved by a vote of sixty-one to thirty-nine.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a special meeting of the United Society of St. George and St. Andrew, of North Carolina, held on the 18th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

It having pleased the Almighty to call hence our late brother, Patrick Murphy, the following action was unanimously taken in reference to this event:

Resolved, That in the death of our friend and brother, Patrick Murphy, this Society has to deplore the loss of a most worthy member, and a faithful and efficient Secretary, whose place it will be hard to fill. That, during all our business and social intercourse with the deceased, we ever found him a conscientious, kind-hearted, benevolent and liberal man, whose decease will be lamented when the calls of charity, benevolence and public improvements, in Wilmington, are sought to be promoted.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with his widow and family, and that our condolence with them in their bereavement be communicated to them by forwarding Mrs. Murphy a copy of these resolutions from the minutes of this meeting.

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 19, 1874.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. *Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.* The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c. These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

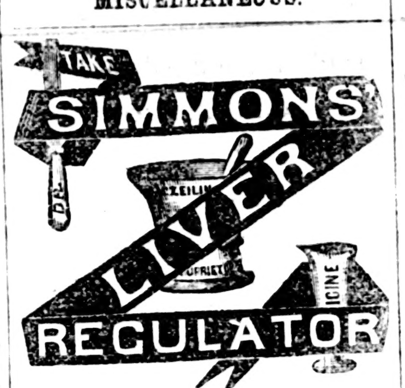
Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes Indigestion and dyspepsia. *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

Have you ague in the face, and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back, or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* internally. d&w1w

Advertised by Smiles

Is SOZODONT, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentrifice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties. d&w-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists. July 28 d&w

SCOVILL'S
Blood and Liver Syrup

[illegible]
An Impure Condition of the Blood,
[illegible]
BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE.
[illegible]
SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP
[illegible]
Soft, Fair and Beautiful.
[illegible]
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors, 8 and 9 College Place, New York.
[illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] State Lotteries.
[illegible]
Grand Single Number Scheme
[illegible]
CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!
[illegible]
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.
[illegible]

GENUINE
PERUVIAN GUANO.

[illegible] small or large lots, at importers' prices, [illegible]
R. BALCAZAR,
No. 53 Beaver St., New York.
[illegible]

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' Combination Needle-book with Chromos. Send stamp. DEAN & CO., New Bedford, Mass. 4w

Salt, Bagging,

Ties, Flour,

Coffee, Etc.

6,000 SACKS SALT,
200 Rolls Extra Heavy Bagging,
25 Tons Ties,
2,000 Bbls. Flour—all grades;
200 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
800 Bundles Hoop Iron,
250 New New York Spirit Casks,
100 Bbls. S. H. Syrup,
4,000 Bushels Prime Mixed Corn,
500 Bales Prime Extra & N. R. Hay,
15 Hhds. Smoked Shoulders,
100 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,
300 Kegs Nails,
150 Bbls. Refined Sugar,
100 Cases Lye,
100 " Candy,
50 " Potash,
50 " Soda,
300 Boxes Candles,
25 " Starch,
50 " Scotch Snuff,
25 Half Bbls. Scotch Snuff,
100 Cases Pale Soap,
100 Tubs Prime Leaf Lard.

For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
nov 1 179

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the Charter of City of Wilmington and for other purposes. sept 29-239

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT GENERAL TERM.
JOHN W. [illegible] against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.
[illegible]

The concluding words of the Judges' decision are
[illegible] "Worcestershire Sauce" [illegible] defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

[illegible] BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," [illegible] EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

First Grand Gift Concert.
Montpelier Female Humane Association,
AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.
NOVEMBER 23, 1874.
[illegible]
NUMBER OF TICKETS 100,000.
Price of Tickets:
[illegible]

HELP THE POOR AND FATHERLESS!
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Orphan Asylum.
$17,500
IN GIFTS
[illegible]
A GIFT CONCERT
will be held in
WILSON, N. C.
On Thursday, the [illegible] December, 1874,
For the Exclusive benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford.
Tickets Only Two Dollars.
Number of Tickets only 15,000.
2,169 Gifts to be Given Away, Making over One Gift to Every Seven Tickets.

REAL ESTATE GIFTS.
[illegible]

CASH GIFTS.
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.
One Fine Top Buggy [illegible]
One Fine Buggy [illegible]
One Fine Gold Watch [illegible]
One Fine Lady's Watch [illegible]

Committee of Arrangements—G W Blount, R P Bridges and A Barnes, Esqs. Depository—Bank of Wilson.

Advisory Board—John Nichols, Esq, Raleigh; W F Davis, Esq, Kittrells; A H A Williams, Esq, Oxford; Maj J P Jenkins, Nashville; J H Thorp, Esq, Rocky Mount; Dr R W King, James W Lancaster and James E Clark, Esqs, Wilson.

While this enterprise is not conducted under the direct auspices of any lodge, yet its object is to aid that noble institution, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which was established by the Grand Lodge of the State, and the management is entirely in the hands of members of the Order.

The object is exclusively for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and the Committee deem it unnecessary to make any extended appeal to the people of North Carolina in behalf of an institution which is so worthy of their support. The low price of the tickets places it in the power of every one to aid a noble cause, and at the same time the chances of being reimbursed are unusually favorable.

It is confidently believed that the enterprise will be a success, but if, from any cause, there should be no Concert and distribution, all the money received from the ticket holders shall be returned to them without discount.

No ticket holder will be entitled to a chance for the Gifts unless the money for the same has been received at this office.

The Gifts will be distributed immediately after [illegible] [illegible] who sees the [illegible] of such Gift, will notify the Secretary by such endorsement on the back of the ticket, and the same shall be appropriated as directed.

Money for tickets must be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Express, directed to

A. BARNES, Secretary,
WILSON, N. C.
nov 3 262-d&w1m

Meal, Rice and Oats.
500 BUSHELS WATER GROUND MEAL,
10 Tierces Rice,
500 Bushels Seed Oats,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
nov 22 279-

C. H. W. RUNGE.
DUTCH KALE,
KOHLRABI,
TURNIPS,
ESSENCES,
WOODEN WARE.
63 Market Street.
nov 21 278-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORKING PEOPLE—Male or Female. Employment at home, $30 per week warranted, no capital required. Particulars and valuable samples sent free. Address with 6 cent return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y. 4w

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS Choice and elegantly illustrated. Great Inducements to Agents. For terms and circulars, address, NEW WORLD PUBLISHING CO, Philadelphia. 4w

Work for all At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with six cent return stamp M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich Street, New York. 4w

WANTED—AGENTS for the Best selling Articles in the world. $2.00 worth of samples given away to those who will become agents. J. BRIDE & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y. 4w.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE.

WE WANT A REPRESENTATIVE in every neighborhood to take orders and deliver goods for our GREAT C. O. D. SALE of Staple Family Goods. The most popular and best money-making business in America, for young, old, male or female, at home or traveling. Large cash profits, a complete outfit, samples of goods, lists, circulars, etc., SENT FREE to any address. Address, ALDEN, HALL & CO. 6 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. 4w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton, Lumber, Rosin, Produce,
Tiernan Walton & Co.,
57 NORTH LOMBARD ST.
BALTIMORE.
Send for PRICE CURRENT.
4w Refer to BANK OF COMMERCE.

BALTIMORE
EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE.
JULIAN J. CHISOLM, M. D.,
Professor Eye and Ear Diseases in the University of Maryland,
SURGEON IN CHARGE.

This Institution, established in one of the largest and finest dwellings in the city of Baltimore, is thoroughly organized and fitted up with every convenience for the exclusive treatment of persons suffering from Eye and Ear Diseases.

Each patient has a chamber to himself, and receives every attention from skilled nurses. The Surgeon with his family resides in the Institute, a very great convenience to the sick especially those operated upon, who can be visited at all times and at a moment's notice. For [illegible] information will apply by letter to JULIAN J. CHISOLM, M. D., 55 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. 4w

The MASON & HAMLIN
ORGAN CO.
winner of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS, and DIPLOMA of HONOR, at VIENNA, [illegible] PARIS, [illegible] the FINEST ASSORTMENT [illegible] Best Cabinet Organs [illegible] world, [illegible] new plans of easy payments, [illegible] with privilege of purchase. [illegible]
4w

HAVE YOU TRIED
JURUBEBA,
[illegible]
Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?
[illegible]
THEN TRY JURUBEBA.
[illegible]
It regulates the Bowels, [illegible]
Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, [illegible]
[illegible] Arabs, [illegible] fold their tents, And silently steal away.
This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."
Ask your druggist for it.
For sale by WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
4w New York

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,
SQUARE and UPRIGHT, are the best made. The touch elastic, tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, mellow and sweet.
WATERS Concerto Organs cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice.
Warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED. A Liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SON.
4w 481 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3 567

Postponements Impossible.
—$20—
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.
Authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York.
2d Premium Drawing, Dec. 7, 1874.
3d Series Drawing, Jan. 4, 1875.
EVERY BOND will be Redeemed with a Premium, as an equivalent for Interest.
CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.
Address, for bonds and full particulars,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents, 23 PARK ROW, N. Y.
P. O. Drawer 29. 4w

FURNITURE.
BUY YOUR FURNITURE DIRECT
—FROM—
THE MANUFACTURER
And Save 25 Per Cent.

ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
HIGH COST WORK.
Full Catalogues and Price of all my Stock sent by Mail, free on application. Write for one. 4w

AGENTS WANTED! Diploma Awarded for Holman's NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES 1,300 Illustrations. Address for Circulars A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 ARCH St., Philadelphia. 4w

Molasses! Molasses!
50 HHDS. S. H. MOLASSES,
100 Bbls. S. H. Molasses,
30 Puncheons Demarara Molasses,
25 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
nov 22 279

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT the shortest notice [and on the most reasonable terms.

A WORD TO THE INVALID.

If you want a healthy Liver and pure Blood take SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND or LIVER CURE. It will give you an appetite and prove a blessing to the suffering. E. L. KING & SON, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Columbia, S. C. For sale at wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices at JAMES C. MUNDS' Drug Store, Third street, opposite City Hall, Wilmington, N. C. jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

ESTABLISHED 1844.

The Wilmington Journal
(WEEKLY)

THE [illegible] AND CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington Journal (Weekly) on entering upon its twenty-ninth annual volume, has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is the only thirty-six column paper in the State.

AS A FIRST-CLASS NEWS AND LITERARY JOURNAL, IT IS UNEXCELLED.

Embraced in its columns is a more complete, compact, yet comprehensive history of the world's doings, from week to week, than can possibly be found in any other journal.

It is just the paper for the home and fireside, full of good reading; all the best Editorials of the daily; all the Congressional, Legislative and Political news of the day.

Its Market Reports

are always full and accurate. The Review of the Markets is accepted by the mercantile community as the true index of the commerce of the city, while its reports [illegible] other markets are full and reliable.

INTERESTING
Stories, Tales, &c.

are given every week, making it the best family paper published in the country.

ITS CIRCULATION

is very large throughout the State and whole South. In New Hanover, Edgecombe, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus it is especially large, while in Halifax, Wilson, Wayne, Carteret, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Cumberland and Moore, and in several counties of South Carolina, its circulation is very good.

It is published every Friday on the following

TERMS:

One copy, for one year	$2 00
One copy, for six months	1 00
Three copies, for one year	5 50
Four copies, for one year	7 00
Five copies, for one year	8 50
Ten copies, for one year	15 00
Twenty copies, for one year	25 00

To every getter up of a CLUB OF TEN one copy will be sent free for one year.

Address
JOURNAL
Wilmington, N. C.

SAMPSON FAIR.

November 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1874.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Robert Peterson, $5 00, for best exhibition of hogs by one man.

J W Wright, [illegible] for greatest number of premiums taken by a girl under 15 on articles of her own production.

W A [illegible], [illegible] for best walking horse, to walk at least [illegible] miles per hour.

B S Pet[illegible], [illegible] for best trotting marsh pony. [illegible] one mile [illegible] mile in four minutes.

Dr W C [illegible], [illegible] for best fruit cake.

H H [illegible], $2 50, for best loaf of corn bread.

Warren Jones, [illegible] $5 00 for best five yards of rag carpeting.

Wm A Johnson, $2 50 for best piece of mechanism by a boy under 15.

Wm A Johnson, $2 50 for best specimen of embroidery by a girl under 14.

Fred T Atkins, $5 00 for best and largest exhibition of wax work.

A F Johnson, $5 00 for best essay on corn, arative profit of cotton and grain crops on a one-horse farm.

WAYNE COUNTY.

A Day, Agent for Williams & Murchison, $5 00 in silver for best bale cotton raised in Sampson—[illegible] 450 lbs.

A Day, $[illegible] in silver for best bale cotton raised in Sampson, Duplin, Wayne or Cumberland.

A Day, $[illegible] in silver for best five bales cotton raised in Sampson, on condition that they be sold to A Day, Agent for Williams & Murchison, or to Williams & Murchison, or be shipped to Murchison & Co., New York.

B M Privett & Co, one barrel best Patapsco county family flour for best bushel of wheat raised in Sampson.

John H Powell, half ton Soluble Sea Island Guano for the best yield of cotton to one acre in Sampson.

Gregory, Galloway & Co, one barrel best family flour for best bale of cotton raised in Sampson.

W F Kornegay, one first-class No. 8 family cooking stove for best specimen of bread made by an unmarried lady of Sampson.

W F Kornegay, one cucumber pump for best acre of corn—largest yield in Sampson.

Dr George L Kirby, $5 00 for best sample of needle work by an unmarried lady of Sampson.

Farmer & Co, one Cotton King cooking stove for the greatest number of premiums taken by one lady upon articles of her own manufacture in the Household (E.) Department from Class 1 to Class 8 inclusive.

Farmer & Co, one cotton plow for the greatest number of premiums taken by one person upon products of his own farm.

Farmer & Co, two turn plows for the greatest number of premiums taken by one person in the Hog Department.

L R Land, $2 00 for best silver cake.

Capt A J Brown, one silver castor for the largest and best variety of bread, cakes, pies, &c, exhibited by an unmarried lady as the work of her own hands.

Daniel Dillon, for the best fat steer, not over 4 years old $5, in currency.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James M Smith, Jr, one lady's handsome work-box and writing desk combined (worth $12 00) for best baked turkey and plate of biscuit by an unmarried lady between 15 and 30.

W C Troy, one sack of flour for best specimen of embroidery.

Frank Thornton, one handsome set of furs (worth $25 00) for best and largest exhibition of needlework by any one lady.

Henry Lilly, $5 00 for best pound cake made and exhibited by a young lady.

E J Lilly, $5 00 for best specimen of embroidery by a girl under 15.

John Bruner, $5 00 to the single lady between 15 and 40 years of age, who exhibits and wears the plainest and neatest cotton dress of not over ten yards, made by herself, free from tucks, flounces and furbelows.

L Strauss & Co, one handsome shawl to the young lady exhibiting the best five pounds of butter made by herself.

By J H & G G Myrover, of Fayetteville, to the best boy reader under 16 years old, one year's subscription to the N. C. Gazette and $2 50 in currency.

By H R Horne & Co, Cumberland, to the lady who takes the greatest number of premiums in Department F, Class 1, ——

By Prof. Sheetz, Fayetteville, one willow cradle for the finest boy baby under six months old.

By Cole, Gainey & Co, Fayetteville, one sack flour to the greatest yield for one horse crop.

By State Agricultural Journal, Raleigh, for the finest exhibition of Paintings and Drawings, a silver cup.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

James F Shine, $2 00 for best four acres of cotton.

J A Faison, $3 00 for best specimen of worsted flowers.

BLADEN COUNTY.

J F Parker, $2 00 for best home made shirt with linen bosom and cuffs.

NEW HANOVER.

O Fennell Jr, $1 00 for best five lbs of butter
" $2 00 for best three yards of home made cloth for pants.
" $1 00 for best home made corn plow.
" $1 00 for best home made wash tub.
" $1 00 for best native wine.
" $1 00 for best round cake by a girl under 18.
" $1 00 for best loaf bread by a girl under 18.
" $1 00 for best patch work by a girl under 18.
" $1 00 for best fancy needle work by a girl under 18.

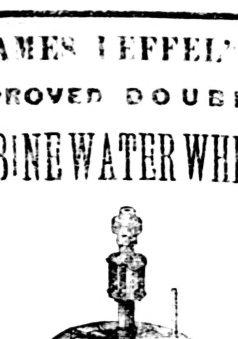
John H Murphy, $5 00 for best railroad map suggesting the most advantageous route for Sampson county.

[Note—Several partial lists which should be incorporated in the above have been mislaid, but will be added as soon as possible.]

nov 7 266-w2-d1w&2aw

Coffee—Coffee—Coffee.
DIRECT IMPORTATION!
4,000 BAGS COFFEE
Per German Brig HERMANN,
FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CHARLESTON, S.C.
oct 20 250-1m

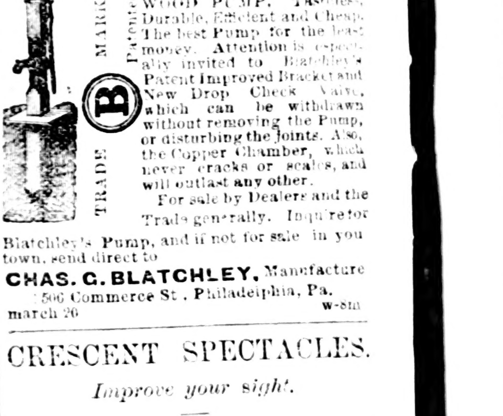
JAMES LEFFEL'S
IMPROVED DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL.



POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,
MANUFACTURERS
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet.
24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.
The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.
Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free.
MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF
Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb 20 w6m

J. E. LIPPITT. | T. B. LIPPITT.
T. P. HENDERSON.
LIPPITT & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIPPITT'S WHARF,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Cotton, Corn, Peas and Peanuts, specialties. Liberal advances made.
Prompt returns and highest market prices guaranteed. Will endeavor to furnish vessels on short notice and otherwise accommodate shippers from the Eastern counties. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the corn trade.
Refer to R. F. Overman, Cashier, Elizabeth City, N. C; First National Bank, and leading merchants of Wilmington, N. C.
oct 13 w6m

84 per cent. guaranteed with



WATER WHEEL
The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.
Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.
aug 11 204-1w6m

BLATCHLEY'S

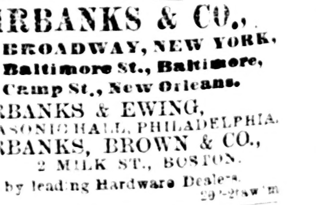
Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.
For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
march 26 w-6m

CRESCENT SPECTACLES.
Improve your sight.

THE Crescent Spectacles now offered to the Public are pronounced superior to all others in the market. For clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivaled, and the total absence, as prismatic Pebbles renders them especially [*Trade Mark*] desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.
For sale only by our Agents.
J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Optician, sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.
None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by
FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, New York.
Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.
march 27 1ewf

Special Bargains
—IN—
FURNITURE & CARPETS
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
TO REDUCE OUR IMMENSE STOCK
We are now offering to the people of the Carolinas a chance to furnish at
PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT.
D. A. SMITH & CO.
nov 1 [illegible]

BUY ONLY THE
GENUINE FAIRBANKS SCALES.



Stock Scales, Coal Scales, Hay Scales, Dairy Scales, Counter Scales, &c., &c. Also
Miles Alarm Till Co.'s
ALARM CASH DRAWER.

MILES ALARM TILL MFG CO

EVERY Merchant SHOULD Use Them.
EVERY DRAWER WARRANTED
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
166 Baltimore St., Baltimore,
53 Camp St., New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
2 MILK ST., BOSTON.
For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
aug 5 29-52tw1m

FRESH GROCERIES.
APPLES, ORANGES AND CRANBERRIES, Buckwheat, Sago and Barley, Egg Maccaroni and Julien Soap, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Tiny Tims and Autumn Clusters, Fulton Market Beef, Hams, Breakfast Strips and Sugar Cured Shoulders, at lowest cash prices, at
FLANNER & SHURE'S,
No. 31 North Front Street.
nov 19 276